



Australian Bureau of Statistics

1338.1 - NSW State and Regional Indicators, Sep 2009

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Summary

Contents

CONTENTS



In this Issue

Sep 2009| NSW State and Regional Indicators provides a summary of NSW statistical information at State and/or regional level. Included in each chapter is commentary on statistical highlights which provides analysis and graphs on selected indicators. It is released on a quarterly basis with several chapters updated each quarter. New topics in this release are: **Health and National Comparisons**. This issue also includes a feature article on statistical literacy.



Statistics News NSW

Updated Sep 2009| Regional population estimates by age and sex in NSW released, Regional population estimates by age and sex in NSW released, Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians—1991 to 2021, Australian Social Trends: Latest edition, TableBuilder available now!, CENSUS 2011: An update, COAG and the role of the ABS, Summit puts spotlight on community indicators



Feature Article: What is Statistical Literacy and why is it important?

Sep 2009| A discussion of the key aspects of statistical literacy and why it is so important in a modern society. Includes examples of what to look out for when interpreting statistical information, and lists some of the more common pitfalls and how to avoid them.



Health

Updated Sep 2009| Introduction, Life expectancy, Causes of death, Health risks, Body Mass Index (BMI), Mental health, Aged care, Hospitalisation, Data sources, Other related information



National Comparisons

Updated Sep 2009| Introduction, Data sources



Education and Training

Updated Jun 2009| Introduction, Education in NSW, Indigenous people in education, Literacy and numeracy, Overseas higher education students, Data sources, Other related information



Housing

Updated Jun 2009| Introduction, Housing finance, Sales and rents in Sydney, Public housing, Data sources, Other related information



Population

Updated Jun 2009| Introduction, Settler arrivals in NSW, Mortality differences across NSW, Population projections for NSW, Data sources, Other related information



Transport

Updated Jun 2009| Introduction, Motor vehicle transport, Travel in Sydney, Working population and usual residence, Transport by air and sea, Data sources



Family and Community

Updated Mar 2009| Introduction, Families and living arrangements across regions, Supporting children living elsewhere, Reasons for leaving and not leaving the parental home, Community networks and voluntary work, Households with an Internet connection, Data sources



Household Economic Resources

Updated Mar 2009| Introduction, Income and income distribution, Wealth distribution, Household income, Data sources



Crime and Justice

Updated Mar 2009 Introduction, Household and personal crime, Victims of assault, Antisocial behaviour, Reoffending, Apprehended Violence Orders granted, Criminal incidents recorded by police, Court appearances for juveniles by principal offence, Data sources



Economic Activity

Updated Dec 2008 Introduction, Economic growth, Consumer Price Index, Private business investment, Total Factor Income, International merchandise trade, Data sources



Work

Updated Dec 2008 Introduction, Employment and unemployment, Skilled employment, Transition to retirement, Data sources



Environment

Updated Jun 2008 Introduction, Water use, Energy consumption, Electricity generation and greenhouse gases, Data sources

In this issue

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (QUARTER)

December 2009
March 2010

Release Date

19 January 2010
20 April 2010

IN THIS ISSUE

NSW State and Regional Indicators provides a summary of NSW statistical information at State and/or regional level. Included in each chapter is commentary on statistical highlights which provides analysis and graphs on selected indicators. It is released on a quarterly basis with several chapters updated each quarter. New topics in this release are Health and National Comparisons.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Rebecca McDonald on Sydney (02) 9268 4492.

Statistics News NSW



STATISTICS NEWS NSW

[Regional population estimates by age and sex in NSW released](#)

Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

Australian Social Trends: Latest edition

Release of TableBuilder

CENSUS 2011: An update

COAG and the role of the ABS

Summit puts spotlight on community indicators

REGIONAL POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE AND SEX IN NSW RELEASED

The latest population estimates for NSW LGAs are available in Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 3235.0), released on 11 August 2009.

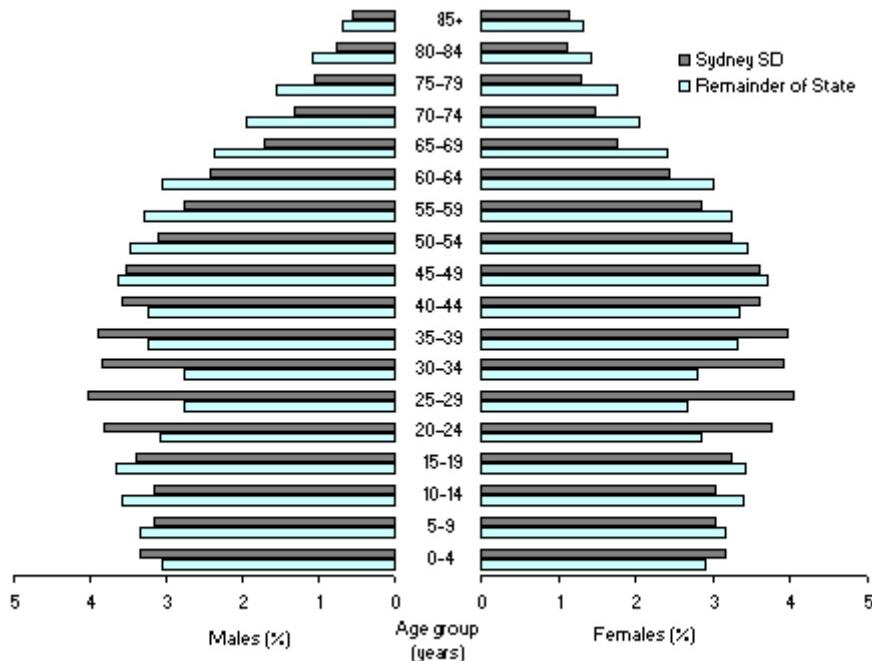
Sydney Statistical Division

The age structure of the Sydney Statistical Division (SD) is markedly different from that of the remainder of NSW, most notably in the age groups 20-24 through to 40-44 years. At June 2008, people aged 20-44 years accounted for 38.4% of the total Sydney population compared with 30.1% of residents in the remainder of NSW. This may reflect people aged 20-44 years migrating to Sydney for education, employment and lifestyle reasons. Within the Sydney SD, the LGAs with the highest proportions of people aged 65 years and over were Hunters Hill (A) (18.3%) in northern Sydney, and Wyong (A) and Gosford (C) (both 18.0%) on the Central Coast.

New South Wales

The median age of the NSW population at June 2008 was 37.1 years, an increase of 0.8 years since June 2003. The median age for females (37.9 years) was 1.6 years higher than for males (36.3 years), reflecting their longer life expectancy. Between June 2003 and June 2008, the NSW population aged 65 years and over increased from 882,500 (13.2%) to 962,800 people (13.8%). At June 2008, the SD with the highest proportion of residents of this age was the Mid-North Coast (19.7%).

1.1 POPULATION AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION, NSW-30 June 2008



Source: *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3235.0).

[Back to top](#)

EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS, ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER AUSTRALIANS - 1991 TO 2021

[Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021](#) (cat. no. 3238.0) was released on 8 September 2009. This publication contains experimental estimates and projections of the Indigenous population of Australia and the states and territories. Projections for Indigenous Regions and Remoteness Areas were released on 30 September 2009.

Key findings include:

- The population of Indigenous Australians is projected to increase from 517,000 people in 2006 to between 713,300 and 721,100 people in 2021, at an average growth rate of 2.2% per year.
- The Indigenous population of NSW is projected to increase from 152,700 people in 2006 to between 208,300 and 210,600 people in 2021, at an average growth rate of between 2.1% and 2.2% per year.
- The number of Indigenous children (0-14 years) in NSW is projected to increase from 58,400 in 2006 to between 73,400 and 73,600 in 2021, while the number of Indigenous people aged 25-54 years is projected to increase from 52,500 in 2006 to between 73,000 and 73,500 in 2021.
- The number of older Indigenous people (55 years and over) in NSW is projected to double, from 12,800 in 2006 to between 25,400 and 26,800 in 2021.

[Back to top](#)

The ABS released the latest edition of [Australian Social Trends](#) (cat. no. 4102.0) on 24 September 2009. The publication draws together a wide range of statistics from the ABS and other official sources to provide a picture of Australian society and how it is changing over time.

The latest edition features five articles:

- Expanding links with China and India
- Children who are overweight and obese
- Carers and employment
- People with more than one job
- Work, life and family balance

The release also included indicator spreadsheets presenting national and state summary data on health and economic resources.

[Back to top](#)

TABLEBUILDER AVAILABLE NOW!

The ABS is pleased to announce the release of **TableBuilder**, a new online tool that allows you to create your own tables of 2006 Census data by accessing all variables contained in the Census Output Record File including age, education, housing, income, transport, religion, ethnicity, occupation, family composition and more for all ABS geographic areas.

TableBuilder also allows you the freedom to select and combine areas and data that interest you by creating your own customised geographic areas or custom data groups. You start with a blank table and then select Census variables to cross-tabulate to produce small to very large tables. The tables, graphs and maps created in **TableBuilder** can be downloaded in a variety of formats. Tables can also be saved within the product so they can be retrieved in future sessions.

Access to 2006 Census data in **TableBuilder** is available by subscription for the one off price of \$1,655.

More details on the functionality of **TableBuilder** can be obtained from the [ABS website](#) or by contacting the Census Products and Services team (census.software@abs.gov.au). A full list of 2006 Census variables available in **TableBuilder** can be found by accessing the [TableBuilder Dictionary](#).

TableBuilder has been jointly developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and Space-Time Research Pty Ltd.

[Back to top](#)

CENSUS 2011: AN UPDATE

Planning is well underway for the 2011 Census of Population and Housing including a Dress Rehearsal which is scheduled for June 2010. The Dress Rehearsal will be undertaken in selected regions across Australia including parts of Sydney and regional NSW.

Conducting a Census in Australia is an enormous undertaking, involving the recruitment of

over 30,000 people (including 10,000 people in NSW), large scale public relations activities, and detailed local strategies for reaching every member in our diverse and dispersed communities.

The last Federal Budget delivered \$79.5m for payment of field staff in the 2011 Census. This represents an increase in funding and will ensure compliance with the new National Employment Standards under the revised workplace relations system. The ABS also received \$20.8m through Council of Australian Governments (COAG) initiatives to improve the quality of the Census count of Indigenous Australians.

The ABS is continuing to engage with local governments, Federal and State agencies, and non-government organisations to discuss local issues regarding recruitment and enumeration. All of this time and money is dedicated to ensuring high quality data across all regions and for all communities from the 2011 Census.

If you're interested in discussing our planning for the 2011 Census, please contact **Mark Harding**, NSW Census Field Operations Manager, on **(02) 9268 4600** or nsw.statistics@abs.gov.au.

[Back to top](#)

COAG AND THE ROLE OF THE ABS

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) is the peak intergovernmental forum in Australia. Its role is to initiate, develop and monitor the implementation of policy reforms that are of national significance. In December 2008, COAG signed five new historic agreements to provide an overarching framework between Commonwealth and State financial reporting relations and a new national reform agenda across five broad areas of policy being:

- Health and Ageing
- Disability
- Education, Skills and Workplace Development
- Affordable Housing
- Indigenous

The ABS has been a key player in the COAG process, not just as a data provider but more importantly via the adoption of the ABS Data Quality Framework by all parties reporting on COAG outcomes and outputs. This will enable the performance indicator data (collated by the Productivity Commission) to make a significant and increased contribution to each of the policy reform areas through the preparation and validation of performance reporting data. To facilitate this role, a senior ABS officer in ABS NSW was outposted to the COAG Reform Council (CRC) for a period earlier this year.

To date, the CRC has achieved a number of milestones in its reporting responsibilities to COAG, culminating in the Report of the National Agreement on Education, Skills and Workplace Development. ABS provided valuable quality assurance assistance and analytical support led by a specialist team set up in ABS NSW. CRC will now focus on the identification of data gaps and possible improvements to data collections as well as reporting on the reform areas of Health and Ageing, Disability, Affordable Housing and Indigenous.

[Back to top](#)

SUMMIT PUTS SPOTLIGHT ON COMMUNITY INDICATORS

An exciting line up of speakers provided for stimulating and informative discussion at the Community Indicators Summit held in Brisbane on 22-23 July 2009. The Summit, hosted by the ABS, highlighted the benefits of having integrated information management methods and promoted a coordinated, coherent and consistent approach to the development of community indicators across Australia. The event was also an important event for advancing the National Statistical Service (NSS).

Around 170 delegates from government, academia and community organisations were keen to put forward their questions, ideas and thoughts during the Summit. Community-based indicators are becoming a hot topic as global discussion increases on the need to develop a more comprehensive view of progress than just the economic one (for example, Gross Domestic Product).

Michael Hogan, Assistant Director-General of the Department of Communities in Queensland, set the context for the broad and timely discussion. Speakers including Jon Hall, from the OECD, and Leigh Gatt, from Big Cities New Zealand Project, followed with their views and experiences on measuring progress. Professor Yvonne Cadet-James, from James Cook University, Queensland, spoke about the successful development of Indigenous community indicators. This topic was further discussed at one of the concurrent sessions, led by Urban Sociologist Geoff Woolcock, from Griffith University.

Outcomes of the Summit, including the Summit declaration prepared by delegates during the two days, will be presented as part of Australia's contribution to the 3rd OECD World Forum on 'Statistics, Knowledge and Policy' to be held in Busan, Korea in October 2009.

The Summit video presentations are available through the NSS website. See www.nss.gov.au/communityindicators09 for more details.

If you would like more information on the Summit please email inquiries@nss.gov.au.

[Back to top](#)

Health



HEALTH

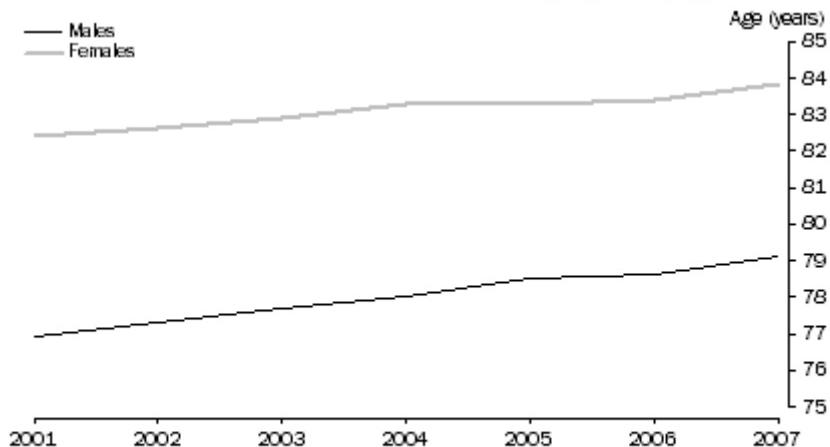
INTRODUCTION

Health is defined by the World Health Organisation as '**a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity**'. Good health provides social and economic benefits to individuals, families and the wider community.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Overall, people in NSW are living longer lives. Between 2001 and 2007, life expectancy in NSW improved for both men (by 2.2 years to reach 79.1 years) and women (by 1.4 years to reach 83.8 years). As well as continuing medical advances, recent increases in life expectancy are due to a range of factors including fewer transport and work-related fatalities and fewer deaths from major illnesses such as heart disease.

2.1 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, By sex(a), NSW



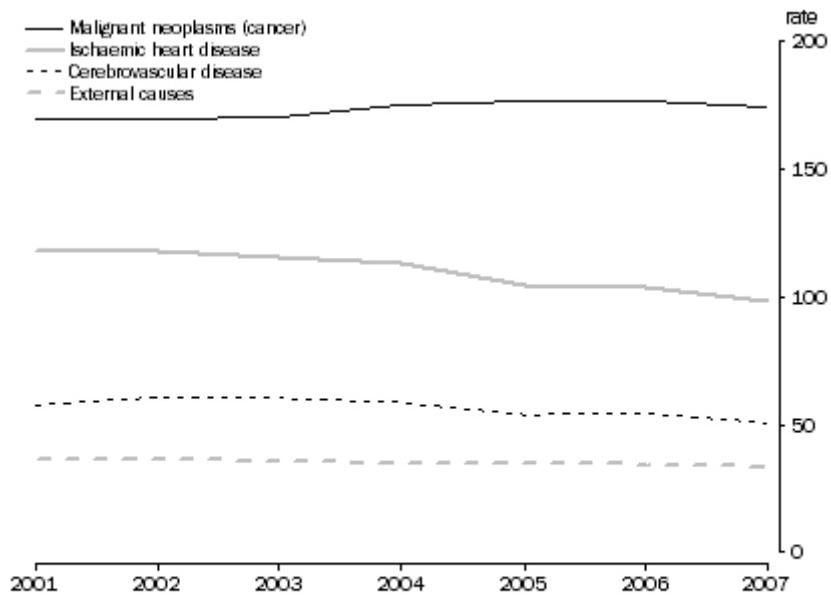
(a) Life expectancy has been calculated using data for the three years ending in the reference year.

Source: Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0).

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of death data provide insights into diseases and other factors contributing to overall life expectancy. Underlying causes of death data records the key disease or injury leading directly to death. The death rate for all persons in NSW in 2007 was one of the lowest on record, reflecting a steady decline since 2002, from 6.7 to 5.9 deaths per 1,000 population. This overall decrease in death rates is mainly due to reductions in deaths from heart and cerebrovascular disease. However, deaths from malignant cancer increased from 170 to 174 per 100,000 population between 2001 and 2007.

2.2 SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATHS(a), NSW



(a) Standardised death rate per 100,000 population based on the standard 2001 Australian population.

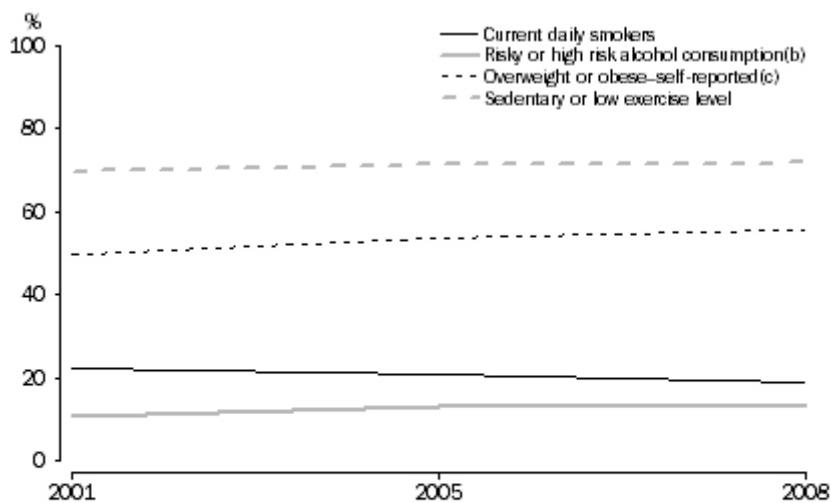
Source: Causes of Death, Australia (cat. no. 3303.0); ABS data available on request, Causes of Death collection.

HEALTH RISKS

There are a range of issues which can influence health outcomes, including socioeconomic status, environmental factors, genetics and specific lifestyle behaviours such as smoking, exercise and dietary habits. From 2007, Australia adopted eight National Health Priority Areas, being cardiovascular disease, cancer, injuries, arthritis, mental health, diabetes, asthma and obesity.

For the total NSW population, comparisons of risk factors between 2001 and 2008 show that more people self-reported as overweight or obese (up from 49.8% to 55.7%), more people are sedentary or only undertake low levels of exercise (up from 69.8% to 71.7%) and more people are drinking alcohol at risky or high risk levels (up from 10.8% to 13.3%). By contrast, 19% of the total NSW adult population in 2008 were current daily smokers, down from 22% in 2001.

2.3 SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS(a), NSW



(a) Persons aged 18 years and over in NSW.

(b) Alcohol risk in the long term.

(c) Excludes those for whom height or weight were not stated.

Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results (cat. no. 4362.0); ABS data available on request, National Health Survey.

BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)

People who have a BMI of 25 or higher are considered to be overweight or obese; this can pose a major risk to their long-term health by increasing the risk of chronic illnesses such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease. For the first time since 1995, the 2007-08 National Health Survey measured the height, weight, hip and waist circumference of respondents. This data was used to calculate Measured BMI (excluding those for whom measurements were not available). Based on this measured data, and comparing it with total persons in NSW aged 18 years and over, 817,700 males (42%) and 593,400 females (32%) were recorded as overweight. A further 522,400 males (27%) and 397,300 females (21%) were recorded as obese.

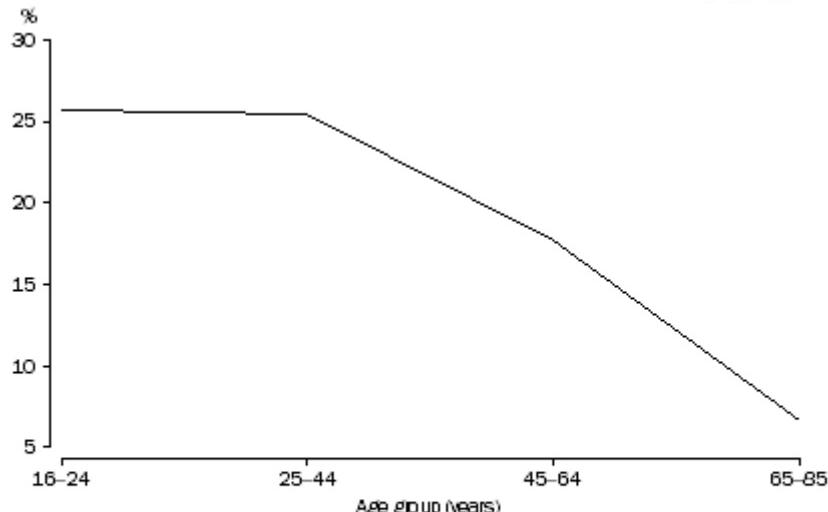
MENTAL HEALTH

Mental disorders can be divided into three broad categories; anxiety disorders e.g. agoraphobia; affective disorders e.g. depressive episodes; and substance use disorders e.g. alcohol use disorders. The 2007 National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing revealed that in the 12 months prior to interview, one in five (20% or 1.1 million) people aged 16–85 years in NSW had a mental disorder. In total, 14.4% of people aged 16-85 years (766,100 people) had an anxiety disorder, 6.4% (340,400 people) had an affective disorder and 4.2% (221,200 people) had a substance use disorder, bearing in mind that a person may have had more than one mental disorder in the 12 months prior to interview.

Women experienced higher rates of mental disorders; 22% of all females compared with 18% of all males. Women experienced higher rates than men of anxiety (18% and 11% respectively) and affective disorders (7.5% and 5.2% respectively). However, men had three times the rate of substance use disorders (6.3% compared with 2.0% for women).

The prevalence of mental disorders varies across age groups, with people in younger age groups experiencing higher rates of disorder. More than a quarter (26%) of people aged 16–24 years and a similar proportion (26%) of people aged 25–44 years had a mental disorder compared with 6.7% of those aged 65–85 years old.

2.4 PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN ADULTS(a)(b), NSW - 2007



(a) During the 12 months prior to interview.
(b) Persons aged 16-85 years in NSW.

Source: ABS data available on request, *National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing, 2007* (cat. no. 4326.0).

AGED CARE

The provision of care for the aged continues to increase. The ratio of total care provided, either as places in residential care or as care provided to the aged at home, has increased from 97.4 per 1,000 persons aged 70 years and over in 2003 to 111.5 in 2008. Residential aged care provision increased in absolute terms from 52,313 places at 30 June 2003 to 60,258 places at 30 June 2008. In the same period the provision of Community Aged Care Packages rose from 9,628 to 13,568. Available packages for Extended Aged Care at Home and Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia increased from 990 at 30 June 2006 to 2,090 at 30 June 2008.

HOSPITALISATION

In 2007-08, there were 2,356,334 hospital separations in NSW, equivalent to an age standardised rate of 33,148.0 separations per 100,000 population.

Variations in hospital separation rates among health areas reflect many factors such as access to primary health care and a tendency to hospitalise people who come from remote areas.

- In 2007-08, the lowest age standardised hospital separation rates in NSW were found in the Sydney South West (31,500 hospital separations per 100,000 population) and Hunter & New England (32,384 per 100,000) Area Health Services.
- The lowest hospital separation rate for males was in the Hunter & New England Area Health Service (30,743 per 100,000).
- The lowest hospital separation rate for females was in the Sydney South West (31,457 per 100,000) Area Health Service.
- The highest hospital separation rates were in the Greater Western and the South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra Area Health Services (37,432 and 34,096 per 100,000 respectively).
- The highest hospital separation rate for males and females was in the Greater Western Area Health Service (36,988 and 38,274 per 100,000 respectively).

Of the 2,356,334 hospital separations in NSW in 2007-08, approximately 56,300 were people who identified as Indigenous. The most common reason of hospital separation for Indigenous people living in NSW was care involving dialysis (25.4%). External causes of harm, such as transport accidents, assaults, self-inflicted harm and falls, accounted for 11.2% of the hospital separation for Indigenous people living in NSW.

DATA SOURCES

ABS Causes of Death Collection (cat. no. 3303.0)

ABS Deaths, Australia (cat. no. 3302.0)

ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (cat. no. 4715.0)

ABS National Health Survey (cat. no. 4362.0)

ABS National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing (cat. no. 4326.0)

ABS Population Ageing in New South Wales, 2008 (cat. no. 4106.1)

ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia 2003 (cat. no. 4430.0)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Alcohol and other drug treatment services in Australia 2006-07: report on the National Minimum Data Set

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Australian Hospital Statistics 2000-01 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 20) to Australian Hospital Statistics 2007-08 (AIHW cat. no. HSE 71).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Disability support services: national data on services provided under the Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (AIHW cat. no. DIS 46) to (AIHW cat. no. DIS 52).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Health Expenditure Australia 2006-07 (AIHW cat. no. HWE 42).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Mental Health Services in Australia (AIHW cat. no. HSE 40) to (AIHW cat. no. HSE 74).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Residential Aged Care in Australia (AIHW cat. no. AGE 38) to (AIHW cat. no. AGE 58).

Department of Ageing, Disability, and Home Care, Home and Community Care Minimum Dataset 2006-07

NSW Department of Health, NSW Health Annual Reports 2007-08

NSW Department of Health, NSW Admitted Patients Data Collection and ABS population estimates (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research

Private Health Insurance Administration Council <<http://www.phiac.gov.au/for-industry/industry-statistics/membership-statistics/>>

Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP) 2009,

Report on Government Services, Productivity Commission, Canberra

Tracey E, Alam N, Chen W, Bishop J, Cancer in New South Wales: Incidence and Mortality, Sydney: Cancer Institute NSW, November. <<http://www.statistics.cancerinstitute.org.au>>

WorkCover Authority of NSW, Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletins 2000-01 to 2007-08

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, Home and Community Care Program Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), HACC MDS Annual Bulletins

Australian Indigenous Health InfoNet

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), National Perinatal Statistics Unit, Australia's Mothers and Babies (AIHW cat. no. PER 25) to (AIHW cat. no. PER 40).

Australian Social Trends, Sep 2009 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Heart Foundation Heart Health Index 2009

National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research (NCHECR), Annual Surveillance Reports

National Comparisons



NATIONAL COMPARISONS

INTRODUCTION

The national comparisons table presents data for Australia and all the states and territories. It is intended to complement the other chapters in this publication by providing a national perspective to a number of key indicators.

Commentary on each of the topics is provided separately:

- Population
- Family and Community
- Health
- Education and Training
- Work
- Household Economic Resources
- Housing
- Crime and Justice
- Economic Activity
- Environment

DATA SOURCES

ABS Census of Population and Housing

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE)

Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2008 (cat. no. 3101.0)

Australian National Accounts: State Accounts, 2007-08 (cat. no. 5220.0)

Australian Social Trends, 2007 (cat. no. 4102.0)

Causes of Death, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 3303.0)

Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2006 (cat. no. 4901.0)

Crime and Safety, Australia, April 2005 (cat. no. 4509.0)

Deaths, Australia, 2007 (cat. no. 3302.0)

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government

Education and Work, Australia, May 2008 (cat. no. 6227.0)

House Price Index, Eight Capital Cities, June 2009 (cat. no. 6416.0)

Household Income and Income Distributions, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 6523.0)

Housing Finance, Australia, June 2009 (cat. no. 5609.0)

Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. n. 4130.0.55.001)

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, June 2009 (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families - Electronic Delivery, June 2009 (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001)

Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs

National Health Survey, Summary of Results, 2007-08 (cat. no. 4364.0)

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2008 (cat. no. 3201.0)

Prisoners in Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 4517.0)

Recorded Crimes - Victims, Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 4510.0)

Retail Trade, Australia, June 2009 (cat. no. 8501.0)

Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, Aug 2009 (cat. no. 9314.0)

Schools, Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 4221.0)

Education and Training



EDUCATION AND TRAINING

INTRODUCTION

Educational opportunities and attainment contribute positively to employment and community outcomes. Education is received through three formal sectors - schooling, vocational education and training, and higher education. Non-formal education also takes place outside of these institutions and is a life-long process; for example, on-the-job training in the workplace and self-directed learning.

EDUCATION IN NSW

In NSW in 2008, there were 1.1 million full-time school students. Of these, 617,600 were primary school students and 491,000 were secondary school students. The overall apparent retention rate of all full-time students from year 7 to year 12 was 70%. The retention rate was higher amongst females (75%) than males (65%), and amongst non-government schools (78%) as compared to government schools (65%).

In NSW in 2008, 66% of all full-time students attended government schools while 34% attended non-government schools. The Blacktown Local Government Area (LGA) had the largest number of full-time equivalent student enrolments in both government and non-government schools (34,400 and 19,600 respectively) while Fairfield (24,700) and Sutherland Shire (24,600) had the next highest government school enrolments and Penrith (12,600) and Liverpool (12,300) had the next highest non-government school enrolments.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN EDUCATION

Of the 1.1 million full-time school students enrolled in NSW in 2008, 44,600 (4.0%) identified as Indigenous. The retention rate from year 7 to year 12 for Indigenous students in NSW in 2008 was 36%. The LGAs with the highest proportion of Indigenous enrolments in government schools were Brewarrina (97%), Central Darling (72%) and Coonamble (59%) while the highest proportion of Indigenous enrolments in non-government schools were Walgett (56%) and Bourke (45%).

LITERACY AND NUMERACY

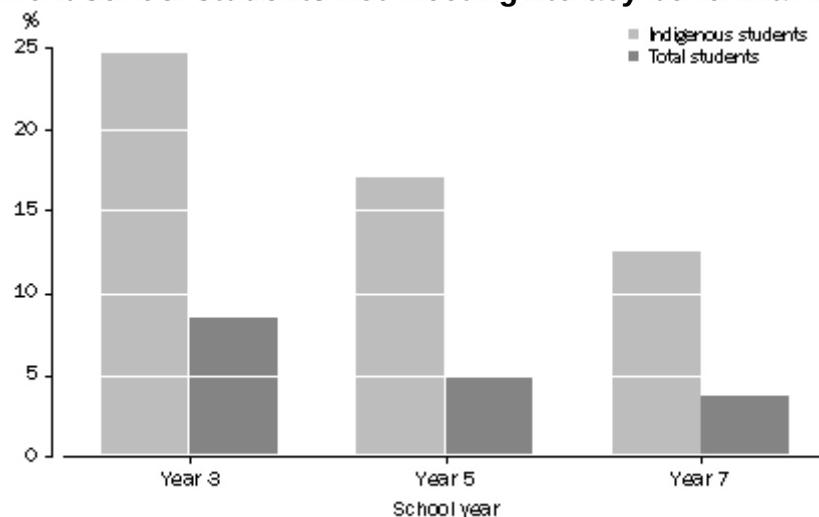
In 2008, all students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 sat national literacy and numeracy tests for the

first time. Prior to this, each state had a set of tests that were equivalised to national benchmarks. The most recent results available for NSW tests are for 2007, and are for years 3, 5 and 7 only. In 2007, the minimum NSW standards for literacy were not met by 8.5% of Year 3 students, 5.0% of Year 5 students, and 3.7% of Year 7 students.

The strength of the tests is that they highlight populations or regions that are doing less well. For both literacy and numeracy, there was a substantial gap between Indigenous achievement compared to the results for all students. The proportion of Indigenous students not meeting the NSW literacy benchmarks were considerably higher than for all students: 25% of Year 3 students, 17% of Year 5 students, and 13% of Year 7 students.

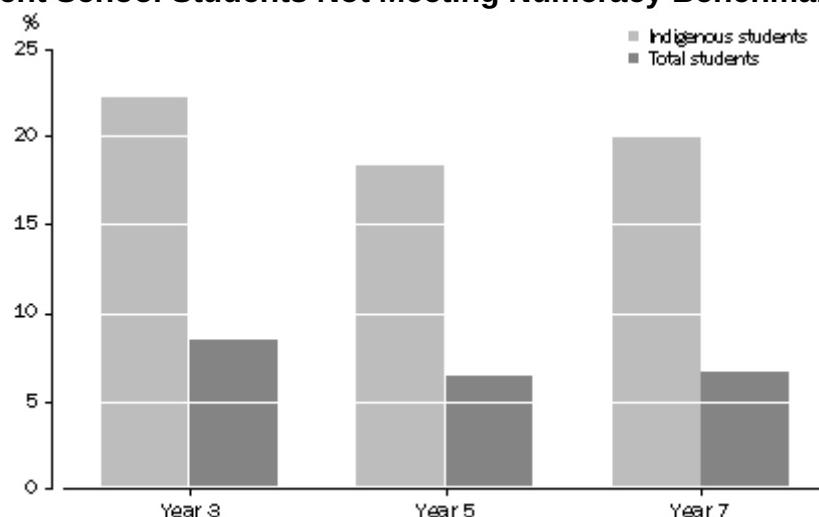
Basic numeracy benchmarks were not met by 8.5% of total Year 3 students, 6.5% of Year 5 students, and 6.6% of Year 7 students. For Indigenous students, numeracy benchmarks were not met by 22% of Year 3 students, 18% of Year 5 students, and 20% of Year 7 students.

4.1 Government school students not meeting literacy benchmarks, NSW-2007



Source: NSW Department of Education and Training

4.2 Government School Students Not Meeting Numeracy Benchmarks, NSW-2007



Source: NSW Department of Education and Training

There were 72,000 overseas students at NSW universities in 2007, comprising 22% of all higher education students. This represents an increase of 8.6% from 2006. Over half (52%) of overseas students were studying management and commerce, as compared to 29% among all students.

DATA SOURCES

[ABS Survey of Education and Work](#)

[Adult Learning, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4229.0)

[Adult Literacy and Life Skills](#) (cat. no. 4228.0)

[Child Care, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4402.0)

Department of Education, Science and Training, [Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics](#)

National Centre for Vocational Education Research, [Australian Vocational education and Training Statistics: Students and courses](#)

National Centre for Vocational Education Research, [National Apprentice and Trainee Collection](#)

National Indigenous Preschool Census; [National Preschool Census](#)

[NSW Department of Education and Training](#)

NSW Department of Education and Training, [Annual Report 2007](#)

[Schools, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4221.0)

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

National Assessment Program, Literacy and Numeracy, [Summary Report 2008](#)

Housing



HOUSING

INTRODUCTION

Housing satisfies fundamental human needs for shelter, privacy and security. Having a suitable place to live is a key component of people's identity and wellbeing. Housing also impacts upon the economy with its influence on investment levels, interest rates, building

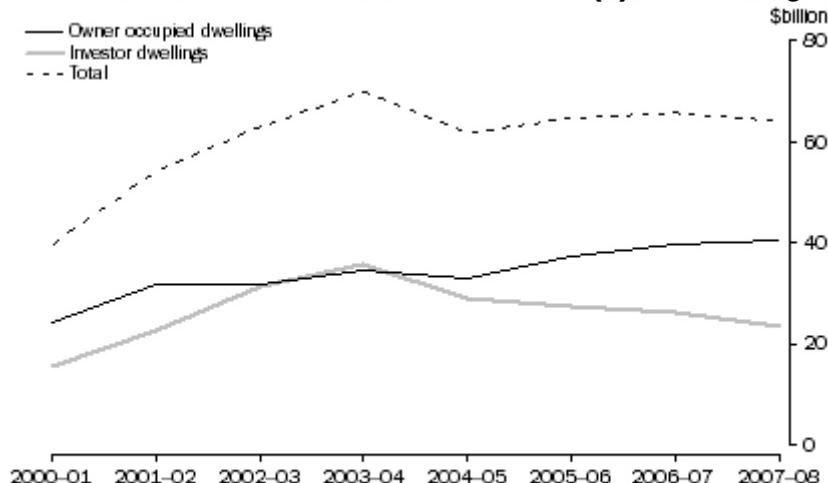
activity and employment. Likewise, home ownership can provide financial benefits to the owner in that it represents the accumulation of wealth.

According to the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, there were 2.5 million occupied private dwellings in NSW. Of these, 70% were separate houses, 19% were flats, units or apartments, and 10% were semi-detached, row/terrace or townhouses. The average number of bedrooms for each dwelling was 3 and the average household size was 2.6 persons.

HOUSING FINANCE

Housing market demand can be reflected in the value of housing finance commitments, that is, mortgages. Since 2000-01, the value of finance commitments for owner occupied households in NSW has grown at a relatively steady rate. The value of investor dwelling commitments grew more rapidly to a peak in 2003, representing over 50% of the value of commitments, then declined to 37% of commitments in 2007-08.

5.1 HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS(a), NSW: Original

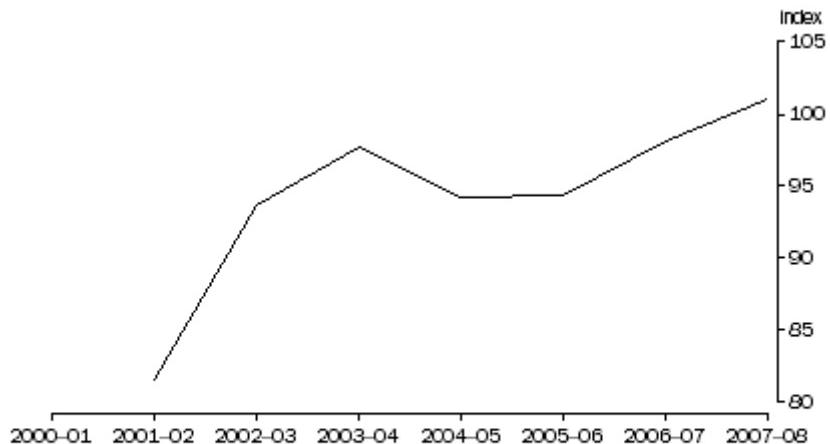


(a) Excludes refinancing, revolving credit, and alterations and additions.

Source: *Lending Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5671.0); *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

The total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupiers and investors) rose to a peak in 2003-04, followed by a brief decline and slower growth since. The pattern of movement in the established house price index in Sydney was similar, although by 2007-08 had exceeded the previous peak of 2003-04.

5.2 HOUSE PRICE INDEX(a)(b), Sydney



(a) Reference period is June quarter. Base of index is 2003-04 = 100.0.
 (b) Data not available for 2000-01 due to changes in methodology.

Source: *House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities* (cat. no. 6416.0).

SALES AND RENTS IN SYDNEY

Housing NSW publishes both quarterly weekly rents for new bonds and median sales prices for strata and non-strata dwellings for the Sydney Greater Metropolitan Region (GMR). The Sydney GMR is a combined area consisting of the Sydney Statistical Division (SD), Newcastle Statistical Subdivision (SSD) and the Wollongong SSD.

In the year to December 2008, almost half (47%) of the Sydney GMR Local Government Areas (LGAs) recorded annual decreases of more than 5% of the median sales price for non-strata dwellings, with the largest decrease recorded in Woollahra (-41%). In contrast, Sydney LGA recorded the largest annual increase (3.2%). Similarly, median sales prices for strata dwellings recorded annual decreases to December 2008 of more than 5% in almost 40% of Sydney GMR LGAs.

The median weekly rents for new bonds are for flats and units with one or two bedrooms and separate houses with two or three bedrooms. For one-bedroom flats and units in the year to December 2008, 43% recorded annual increases of 10% or more, while for two-bedroom flats and units over the same period, 51% recorded annual increases of 10% or more. The largest increase was recorded in Fairfield (21%). For the year to December 2008, more than half (55%) of three bedroom houses recorded annual increases of 10% or more.

PUBLIC HOUSING

Housing NSW provides housing assistance to people who are on low incomes and meet needs assessment criteria.

As at 30 June 2008, there were 125,600 public housing rental properties in NSW. Of all NSW LGAs, Blacktown had the most public rental properties with 9,900 properties (7.9% of all public rental properties), followed by Sydney with 9,000 properties (7.2% of all properties) and Campbelltown with 7,300 properties (5.8%).

At 30 June 2008, there were 197,200 persons living in public housing in NSW, constituting a total of 119,000 households. The LGAs with the highest number of persons living in public housing were:

- Blacktown with 17,100 persons (8.7% of all persons in rebated tenant households) constituting 9,600 households (8.0% of all tenant households);
- Campbelltown with 12,500 persons (6.3% of all persons in rebated tenant households) constituting 6,400 households (5.4% of all tenant households); and
- Sydney with 12,200 persons (6.2% of all persons in rebated tenant households) constituting 8,600 households (7.2% of all tenant households).

DATA SOURCES

[ABS Census of Population and Housing](#)

[Australian Census Analytic Program: Counting the Homeless](#) (cat. no. 2050.0)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), [Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2007-08, NSW Supplementary Tables](#) (AIHW cat. no. HOU 195)

[Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0)

[House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities](#) (cat. no. 6416.0)

[Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0)

Housing NSW, [2007-08 Annual Report](#)

Housing NSW, [NSW Public Housing Data Collection](#)

Housing NSW, [Rent and Sales Report](#)

[Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4130.0.55.001)

[Lending Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5671.0)

Reserve Bank Bulletin, Table F05, [Indicator Lending Rates](#)

[Residential and Workplace Mobility, and Implications for Travel: NSW and Vic.](#) (cat. no. 3240.0)

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

[Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)

Population

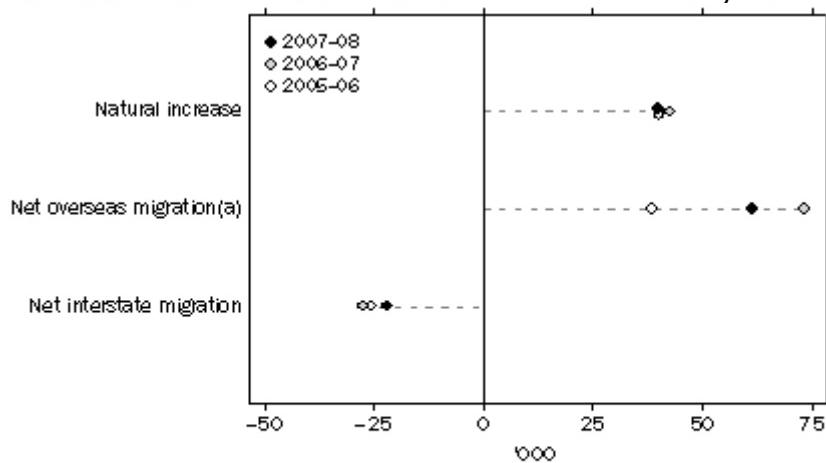


POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

Almost one in three Australians live in NSW. At June 2008, the NSW population reached 6.98 million people, an increase of 79,200 people (1.1%) since June 2007. The largest component of this population growth was net overseas migration. For 2007-08, NSW net overseas migration was 61,300 people, though this was 17% lower than for the previous year. Natural increase (births minus deaths) accounted for a further growth of 39,900 people, slightly lower in 2007-08 than in the previous two years. During the same period, NSW recorded a net loss of 21,900 people to other states and territories, the lowest net migration loss since 2000-01.

6.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, NSW



(a) Net overseas migration is the sum of the net permanent and long term movement, plus migration adjustment.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

NSW's population is predominantly urban, with 63% (4.4 million people) living in the Sydney Statistical Division (SD). A further 20% (1.38 million people) were located in other coastal Local Government Areas (LGAs). This reflects people's preference for living in major urban and coastal areas.

NSW also has an ageing population. The proportion of the population aged 65 years or older continues to expand as more 'baby boomers' enter their retirement years. At June 2008, nearly 14% (962,800) of the NSW population were aged 65 years or over, an increase of nearly one percentage point since 1998. The median age of the population of NSW has also continued to increase. At June 2008, the median age for people in NSW was 37.1 years, an increase of 1.9 years in the last decade.

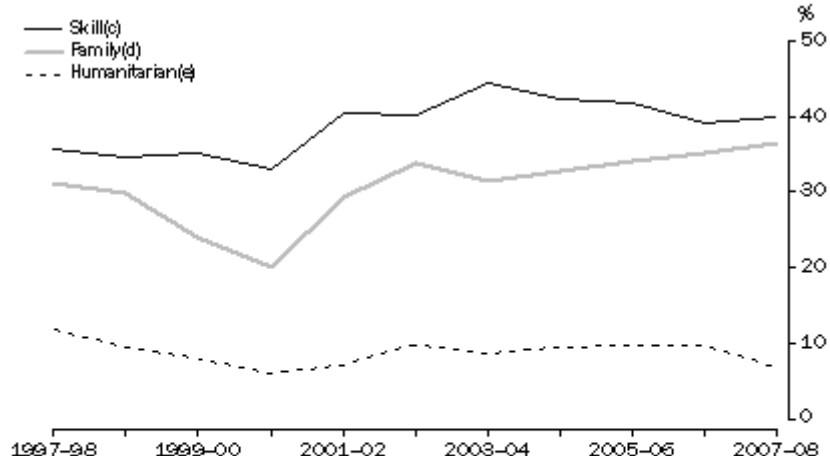
SETTLER ARRIVALS IN NSW

NSW remains the most popular state for overseas migration. According to Department of Immigration and Citizenship data, almost a third (43,500 persons) of all settler arrivals to Australia (149,400) in 2007-08 nominated NSW as their intended state of residence. The current national immigration program has three Streams - Skill, Family and Humanitarian. In 2007-08, settlers under the combined Streams accounted for 83% (36,200 persons) of all settler arrivals to NSW. The remaining 17% were through non-program migration (7,300 persons), nearly all of whom were New Zealand citizens.

In the last decade, the highest proportion of settlers in each year arrived under the Skill

Stream. In 2003-04, 44% of all settler arrivals to NSW were through the Skill Stream; in 2007-08 this had declined to 40%. As a proportion of total settler arrivals to NSW, the Family Stream increased from 31% in 2003-04 to 37% in 2007-08. Total settler arrivals to NSW under the Humanitarian Migration Program decreased from 8.6% in 2003-04 to 6.9% in 2007-08.

6.2 SETTLER ARRIVALS, By Eligibility category(a)(b), NSW



(a) Migration eligibility categories have changed during the period. The allocation of settlers to categories based on assumptions, to align as closely as possible past policies with current policy. Comparisons years are therefore indicative only.

(b) Not including non-program migration which consists mainly of arrivals of New Zealand citizens.

(c) Includes business, sponsored and independent skilled.

(d) Includes spouse, fiancee, parents, dependent child, child for adoption and other.

(e) Includes refugee and special humanitarian.

Source: Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC).

MORTALITY DIFFERENCES ACROSS NSW

Due to a range of factors, including medical advances and changes in individual behaviours, Australians are experiencing longer life expectancy and lower overall death rates. In the last thirty years, the indirect standardised death rate for NSW has almost halved: from 11.1 deaths per 1,000 standard population in 1977 to 6.0 in 2007. The death rate for 2007 in NSW was the lowest in the last six years.

Mortality levels, measured by standardised death rates, differ across NSW. The Sydney Statistical Division (SD) represents around 63% of the NSW population and in 2007 recorded the lowest standardised death rate in NSW (5.7 deaths per 1,000 people). The next lowest rates were recorded in the coastal SDs of Illawarra and Richmond-Tweed (both 6.0). The inland SDs Far West (7.3), Central West and North Western (both 7.2) had the highest standardised death rates in NSW.

Similarly, mortality differences occur across the 14 Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) within the Sydney SD. The lowest standardised death rates within the Sydney SD were recorded in the SSDs of Central Northern Sydney (4.9) and Lower Northern Sydney (5.1). Blacktown SSD (6.6) in western Sydney and Gosford-Wyong SSD (6.5) on the central coast recorded the highest death rates. In 2007 the Sydney SSDs with the highest median age at death were Central Northern Sydney, Northern Beaches and Lower Northern Sydney (all almost 84 years). The Blacktown SSD recorded the lowest median age of 76 years.

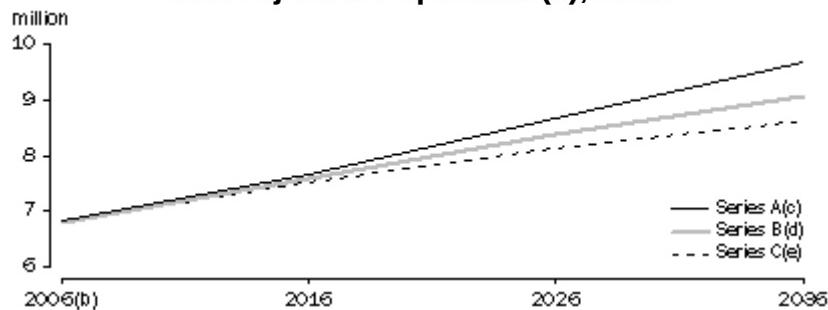
POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR NSW

Understanding how the NSW population size and composition will change in the future is crucial to making informed planning and policy decisions. The ABS use indicators of population change such as migration, fertility and life expectancy to create projections of the future population. Although we cannot predict with certainty how these indicators will change into the future, we can model or project population growth and change, using a range of assumptions about these indicators.

The ABS produces 72 sets of projections based on different combinations of indicator assumptions. This allows various population scenarios to be investigated. From these, three main series are published: Series A, B and C. Series B largely reflects current trends in fertility, life expectancy at birth, net overseas migration and net interstate migration, whereas Series A and Series C are based on high and low assumptions for each of these variables respectively.

In 2006 the NSW population was 6.8 million, by 2036 this is projected to grow to between 8.6 million (Series C) and 9.7 million (Series A). In the same period, the population of Sydney is projected to rise from 4.3 million to between 5.8 million (Series C) and 6.2 million (Series A), and the Balance of NSW from 2.5 million to between 2.8 million (Series C) and 3.5 million (Series A).

6.3 Projected Population(a), NSW

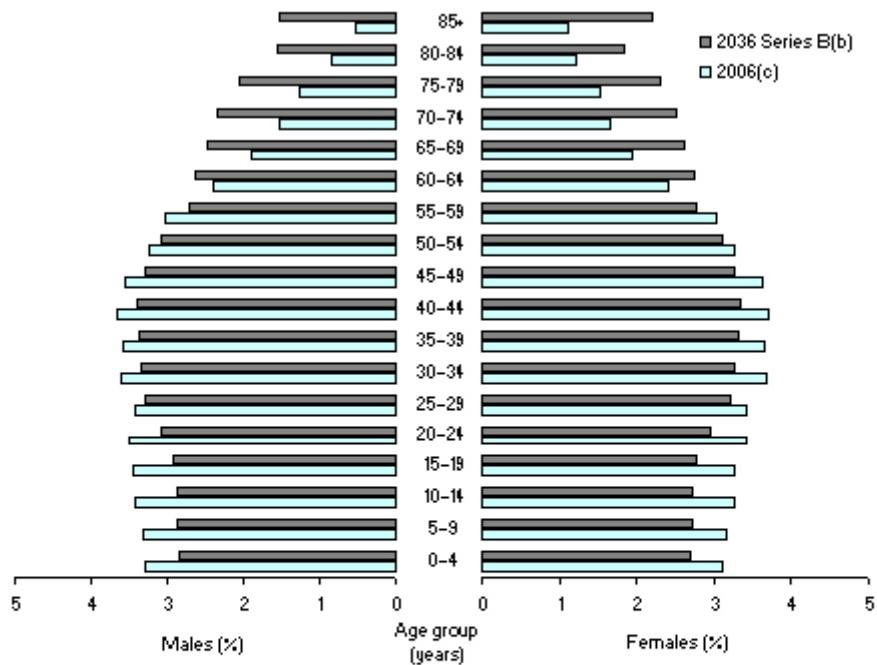


- (a) All populations are as at 30 June of the projection year. These projections were calculated using the preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2007 as the base population.
(b) Final estimated resident population.
(c) Series A assumes high levels of fertility, mortality, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.
(d) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, mortality, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.
(e) Series C assumes low levels of fertility, net overseas migration and net interstate migration and a medium level of mortality.

Source: Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0)

The ageing of the NSW population is projected to continue in the future. Increasing our understanding about the extent of population ageing allows NSW to plan and prepare for the future needs of an older population. Based upon Series B assumptions, in the 30 years to 2036 the number of people aged 65 years and over is projected to double to nearly 2 million people. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to rise from 14% in 2006 to 21% (Series B) in 2036. Over the same time the proportion of working age people (aged between 15 and 64 years) is projected to decline from nearly 67% of the population in 2006 to 62% (Series B) in 2036. As a result, the ratio of working age people to those aged 65 years and over would decline from 5 to 1 in 2006 to less than 3 to 1 in 2036.

6.4



(a) All populations are as at 30 June of the projection year. These projections were calculated using the preliminary estimated resident population at 30 June 2007 as the base population.

(b) Series B assumes medium levels of fertility, mortality, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

(c) Final estimated resident population.

Source: Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0)

DATA SOURCES

[Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)

[Australian Historical Population Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)

[Births, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3301.0)

[Census of Population and Housing](#)

[Deaths, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3302.0)

[Department of Immigration and Citizenship \(DIAC\)](#)

[Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians](#) (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001)

[Migration, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3412.0)

[Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories](#) (cat. no. 3201.0)

[Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia](#) (cat. no. 3235.0)

[Population Projections, Australia, 2006-2101](#) (cat. no. 3222.0)

[Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0)

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

[New South Wales State and Regional Population Projections: 2008 Release, NSW Department of Planning](#)

[NSW Population Hits 7 Million: Release of the Latest ERP](#)

Transport



TRANSPORT

INTRODUCTION

Transport is a fundamental aspect of an advanced economy and has considerable social, economic and environmental impacts. Effective transport systems contribute to economic prosperity as well as providing benefits to individuals through access to a greater range of employment, residential, holiday and entertainment opportunities. Adverse impacts include road crashes, traffic congestion, emissions pollution and traffic noise.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRANSPORT

In 2008 there were nearly 3.6 million registered passenger vehicles in NSW. Passenger vehicles constituted almost 80% of the total NSW vehicle fleet. In 2007 there were nearly 4.6 million registered motor vehicle licence holders in NSW and motor vehicles travelled an average of over 15,000 kilometres per year.

There were 435 road transport fatalities and over 25,800 people injured in road transport incidents in NSW in 2007. While males accounted for the majority (71%) of all road transport fatalities, they represented only slightly more than half (53%) of the people injured in road transport incidents. More than one in five road transport fatalities involved people 15-24 years of age.

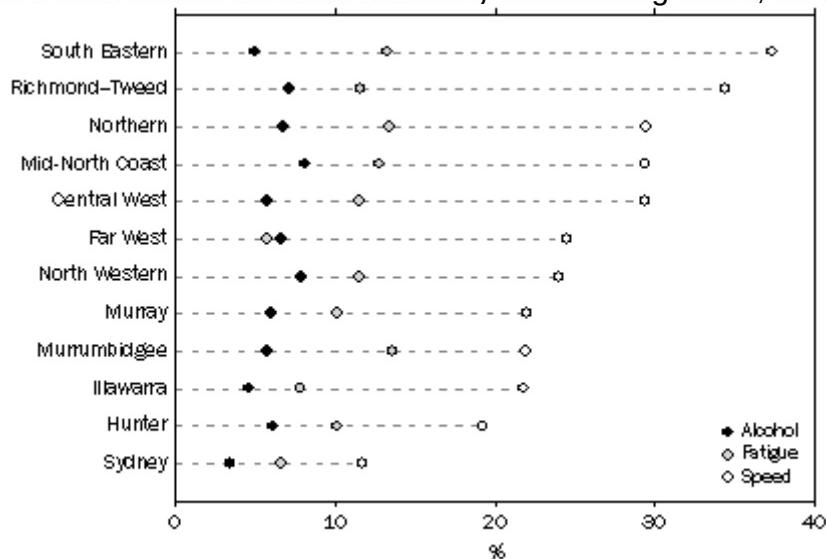
The rate of road transport related deaths, injuries and accidents in NSW has been declining since the 1970s. Between 2000 and 2007 transport fatalities declined from 9.3 per 100,000 persons to 6.3 per 100,000 (-32%). Injury (-17%) and accident rates (-19%) have also declined.

The factors contributing to accidents have also changed. Alcohol as a contributing cause to an accident has declined from 7.1% in 1990 to 4.3% in 2007 while speed as a contributing cause increased over the same period from 13% to 16%. Fatigue as a contributing cause has increased slightly.

Fatality rates and contributing causes to accidents varied considerably between regions during 2007. Sydney had the lowest fatality rate of the regions at 3.2 per 100,000 persons. The contributing causes of speed, alcohol and fatigue to accidents were lower in Sydney than the rest of the state.

The Murray Statistical Division had the highest overall fatality rate at 18.1 per 100,000 persons while the Mid-North Coast Statistical Division had the highest contribution of alcohol to accidents (8.1% of accidents). Speed as a contributing cause was highest in the South Eastern Statistical Division (37%) while fatigue as a contributing cause to accidents was highest in the Murrumbidgee Statistical Division (14%). In all, 296 of the state's 435 road transport fatalities in 2007 occurred outside of Sydney.

7.1 Road traffic casualties and crashes, Contributing factor, NSW - 2007



TRAVEL IN SYDNEY

The 2007 Household Travel Survey showed that private vehicles continued to be the most frequently used mode of transport for weekday trips in the Sydney Statistical Division (69%).

The 2008 NSW State Supplementary Survey showed that, within the Sydney Major Statistical Region, nearly three quarters (73%) of employed people typically travelled by motor vehicle at least part of the journey to their current suburb of employment and more than a quarter (27%) used public transport for at least part of the journey.

The proportion of people using a motor vehicle to get to work was highest for those working in Outer South Western Sydney (89%) and lowest for those working in Inner Sydney (42%). Inner Western Sydney had the highest proportion of people using public transport (51%) and was the only area where the proportion of people using public transport was greater than the proportion of people using a motor vehicle (45%). One in five people in Inner Sydney used a bicycle and/or walked to work for at least part of the journey to work.

WORKING POPULATION AND USUAL RESIDENCE

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing showed that within the Sydney Statistical Division (SD), the largest working population was in the Sydney LGA with 357,800 people, followed by Parramatta (88,800 people), Blacktown (78,000 people), North Sydney (60,100 people) and Ryde (58,300 people). Outside of Sydney, the largest working populations were in Newcastle (81,100 people), Wollongong (70,000 people) and Lake Macquarie (47,400 people).

LGAs where the working population was larger than that usually resident were Botany Bay (39,800 working population), North Sydney (60,100 working population) and Sydney (357,800 working population). Other LGAs which had a large working population as a proportion of those usually resident in the area were Willoughby (81%), Auburn (63%) and Ryde (60%). Conversely, LGAs with a small working population as a proportion of those usually resident were Conargo (14%), Palerang (17%) and Canterbury (19%).

TRANSPORT BY AIR AND SEA

In 2007-08, the majority of air passenger movements in NSW occurred through Sydney's Kingsford Smith airport (over 32 million). Several regional airports also handled over a quarter of a million passenger movements in 2007-08, most notably Williamtown (Newcastle), Coffs Harbour and Ballina. Sydney airport also handled the majority of air transported imports and exports. However, in 2007-08 the majority of all trade into and out of NSW was by sea. In 2007-08, the sea port of Sydney discharged the largest amount of merchandise (12.2 million tonnes) and Newcastle sea port loaded the largest amount for export (89.9 million tonnes).

DATA SOURCES

[ABS Census of Population and Housing](#)

[ABS International Trade data](#)

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE): [Airport Traffic Data](#)

[Motor Vehicle Census, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9309.0)

NSW Ministry of Transport, Transport Data Centre, [Household Travel Survey, 2007](#)

[Residential and Workplace Mobility, and Implications for Travel: NSW and Vic.](#) (cat. no. 3240.0)

[Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW](#)

[Survey of Motor Vehicle Use: Data Cubes, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9210.0.55.001)

Family and Community



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

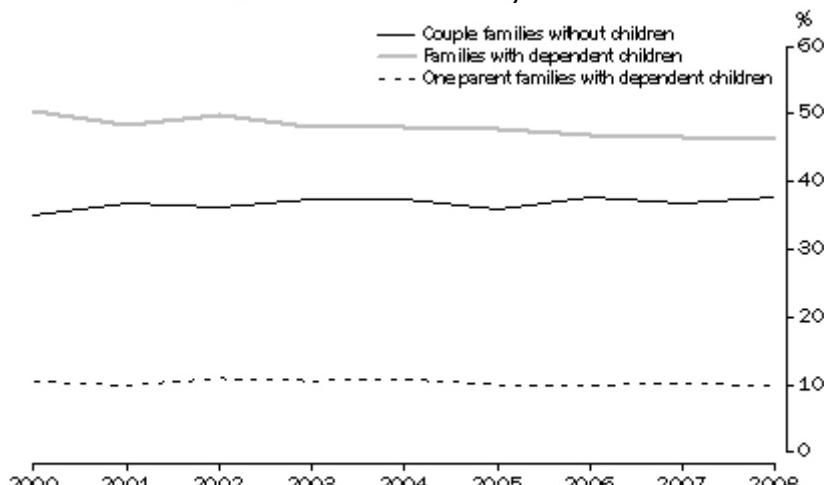
INTRODUCTION

Families, community networks and interpersonal relationships are vital aspects of society, and essential to individual wellbeing. Most people in NSW live in households as members of a family unit. In 2006-07, there were 2.8 million households in NSW, of which 71% (1.9

million) contained one or more families. For many people the family is the main source of emotional, physical, and financial care and support. In contemporary Australia, there is an increasing diversity of family situations, reflecting changing trends in family formation, dissolution and the caring role of families.

Families may be comprised of couples (with children of any age or without children), lone parents with children, or other families (i.e. families of related adults, such as siblings living together). The number of families in NSW grew from 1.72 million in 2000 to 1.96 million in 2008. Families with dependent children were the most common family type, but have decreased from 50% to 46% compared to other family types. Couple-only families without children increased from 35% to 38%, and one parent families remained steady at 11%. Since 2001, lone person households increased from 24% to 26% of all households, due to a range of factors including delays in marriage, separations, divorces, and ageing of the population.

8.1 FAMILY TYPES, NSW



Source: Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001)

FAMILIES AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS ACROSS REGIONS

At the Local Government Area level, average household size varied from 1.8 persons per household (Sydney and North Sydney LGAs) to 3.1 persons per household (Liverpool LGA). The average figure for NSW as a whole was 2.5 persons per household. The greatest proportion of lone person households in NSW was found in Sydney LGA (41%), the lowest was in Baulkham Hills (12%), and the proportion across NSW was 24%.

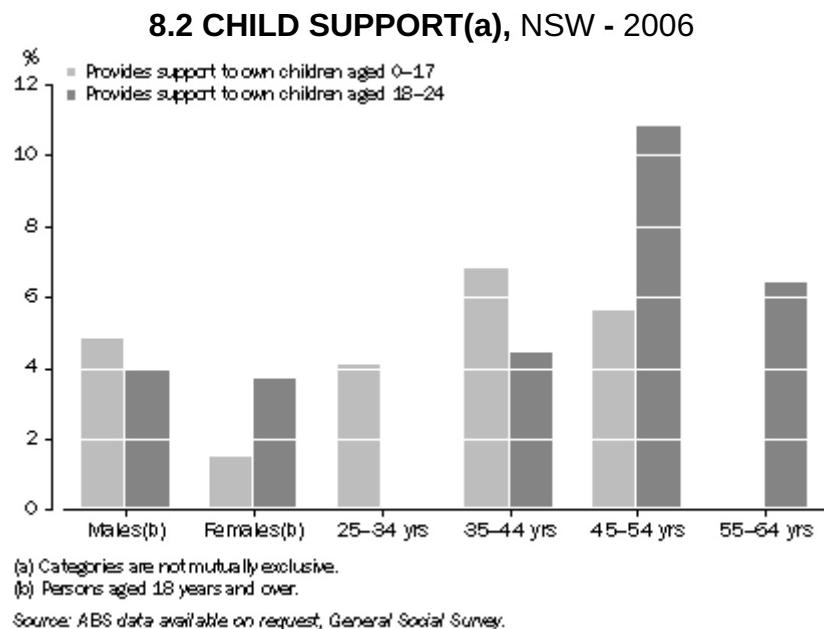
In 2006, the LGA with the greatest proportion of one parent families with dependent children (as a proportion of all families) was Brewarrina (21%) while the LGA with the lowest proportion was Conargo (5.1%). The overall figure for NSW was 11%. The LGA with the greatest proportion of couple families with dependent children was Ku-ring-gai (48%) and the LGA with the smallest proportion of couple families with dependent children was Sydney (19%). The proportion for NSW was just over one third (37%).

SUPPORTING CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE

Many people provide support to their own children living outside the household. In NSW in 2006, there were 485,400 people aged 18 years and over who reported that their own

children aged 0-24 years were living in another household. Over two thirds (68%) of these parents provided support to their children. Key forms of support provided include financial support, such as money for bills or debts (28%), clothing (26%), educational costs (25%), and child support payments (24%). Other forms of support included driving them to places (26%), and allowing them to borrow the car (12%).

Men were more likely than women to provide support for their own children aged 0-17 years living elsewhere (4.8% and 1.5% respectively), reflecting the greater number of children living apart from their father. Compared to other age groups, parents aged 45-54 years (16%) were most likely to provide support to their children 0-24 years living outside the household.



REASONS FOR LEAVING AND NOT LEAVING THE PARENTAL HOME

In NSW in 2006-07, 509,000 persons aged 18 to 34 years had never left the parental home, compared with 1.1 million who had. Of those who had, 28% reported that they did so in order to be independent, 20% did so for the purposes of study, 20% in order to live with their partner or get married, 11% for employment or career reasons, and 8% did so because of family conflict. Of the persons aged 18-34 years who had never left home, 31% stayed at home for financial reasons (44% in the case of males; 21% in the case of females), 22% for reasons of convenience or enjoying living at home, and 21% for other reasons.

COMMUNITY NETWORKS AND VOLUNTARY WORK

Individual, family and community wellbeing can also be influenced by the strength and quality of engagements with wider social networks. While persons on low incomes and those born overseas with no proficiency in English had similar levels of contact with family and friends, overall they had a lower level of engagement with the wider community. They were less able to get support in a time of crisis, and had lower levels of participation in community groups, voluntary work, and other forms of unpaid informal assistance to persons living outside the house.

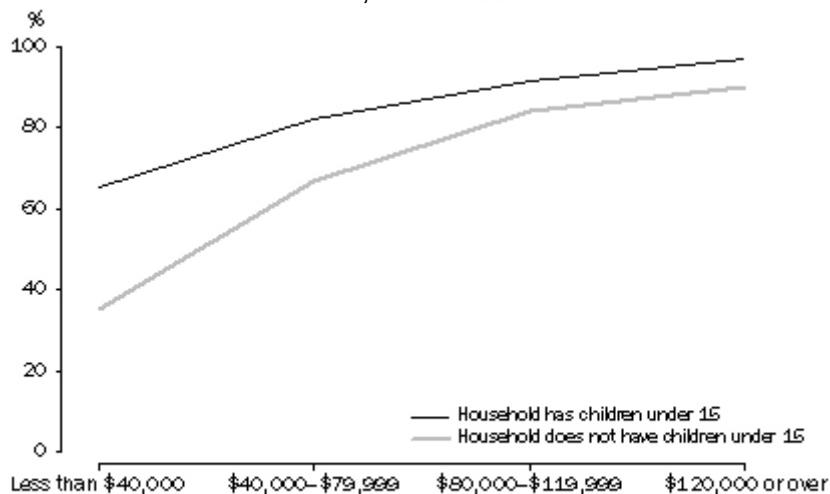
In 2006, many people aged 18 years and over in NSW provided support to the wider

community through voluntary work (33%), unpaid informal assistance (45%), and by donating money (73%). While a similar proportion of men and women felt they were able to get support in a time of crisis, women reported a higher participation rate in other community support and social network activities compared with men.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INTERNET CONNECTION

In 2007-08, two-thirds of all households in NSW had an Internet connection, and over half 53% of households in NSW had a broadband Internet connection. The proportion of households with an Internet connection was significantly higher in metropolitan areas (72%) compared to non-metropolitan areas (59%). Households with children aged under 15 years were more likely to have an Internet connection than households without children aged under 15 years (84% compared to 61% respectively). Households with higher incomes (\$80,000 or above per annum) were more likely to have an Internet connection, and, in instances where households did have an Internet connection, households with higher incomes were more likely to have a broadband connection.

8.3 HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HOME INTERNET CONNECTION, By Annual Household Income, NSW-2007-08



Source: ABS data available on request, *Household Use of Information Technology, Australia* (cat. no. 8146.0).

DATA SOURCES

[ABS Census of Population and Housing](#)

[ABS Child Care Survey \(cat. no. 4402.0\)](#)

[ABS General Social Survey \(cat. no. 4159.0\)](#)

[ABS Household Use of Information Technology Survey \(cat. no. 8146.0\)](#)

[ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey \(cat. no. 4714.0\)](#)

[ABS Survey of Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities \(cat. no. 4901.0\)](#)

[ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers \(cat. no. 4430.0\)](#)

[ABS Survey of Income and Housing](#) (cat. no. 6523.0)

[Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2007, [Child Protection Australia, 2006-07](#) (AIHW cat. no. CWS 31)

[Divorces, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)

[Family Characteristics](#) (cat. no. 4442.0)

[Household and Family Projections, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3236.0.55.002)

[Labour Force, Australia, Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families](#) (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001)

[Marriages, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3306.0.55.001)

NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs, *Two Ways Together Report on Indicators 2007*

NSW Department of Community Services, [Key Information and Directory System \(KiDS\), 2006-07](#)

Household Economic Resources



HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The economic wellbeing and material living standards of individuals and families is largely determined by their command over economic resources. People's income and reserves of wealth provide access to many of the goods and services consumed in daily life. This chapter provides indicators of the level and distribution of household economic resources.

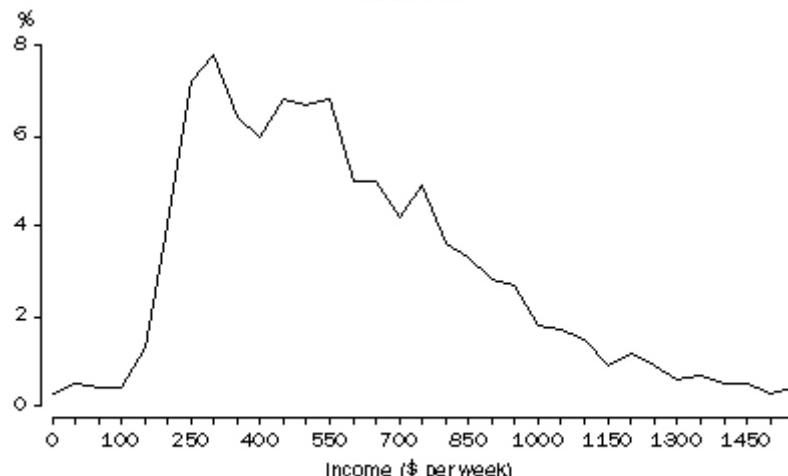
INCOME AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION

In November 2008 average weekly total earnings (trend series) for all persons in NSW were \$915.40, similar to the 2007 figure, \$913.20. For males the November 2008 figure was \$1092.20, and for females the corresponding figure was \$740.10. Some of this discrepancy can be explained in terms of the higher incidence of women working part-time.

Household income and wealth are major determinants of household economic resources. A frequently used measure of income is equivalised disposable household income, which is disposable household income adjusted for household size. Equivalised income takes into account the greater income needs of larger households and the economies of scale achieved when people live together, and enables comparisons to be made between different types of households.

While the mean equivalised disposable household income in NSW in 2005-06 was \$660 per week, the median (i.e. the midpoint when all people are ranked in ascending order of household income) was lower at \$565. The distribution of income is skewed; a relatively small number of people have very high household incomes and a large number of people have relatively lower household incomes. This is illustrated in the graph below.

9.1 DISTRIBUTION OF EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, NSW - 2005-06



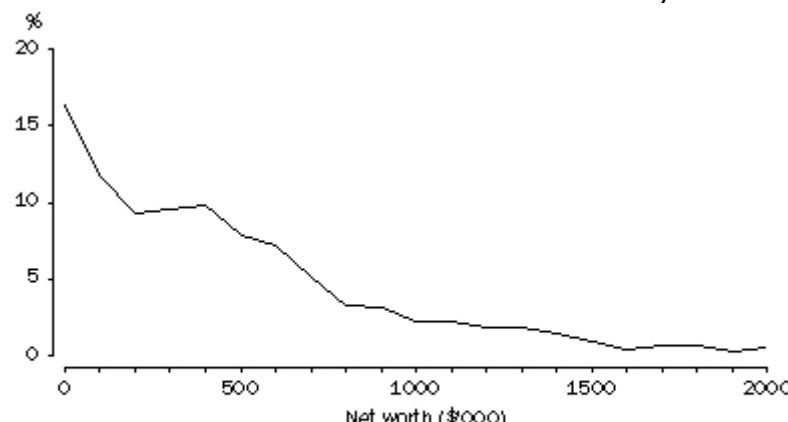
Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing, 2005-06.

WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

Wealth is a net concept and measures the extent to which the value of household assets exceeds the value of their liabilities. In 2005-06, the average value of household assets in NSW was \$741,700. The corresponding value of average household liabilities was \$109,300, resulting in mean household net worth of \$632,400.

While the mean household net worth in NSW in 2005-06 was \$632,400, the median was substantially lower at \$381,000. As with income, this difference reflects the asymmetric distribution of wealth between households, where a relatively small proportion of households have high net worth and a relatively large number of households have lower net worth.

9.2 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD NET WORTH, NSW - 2005-06



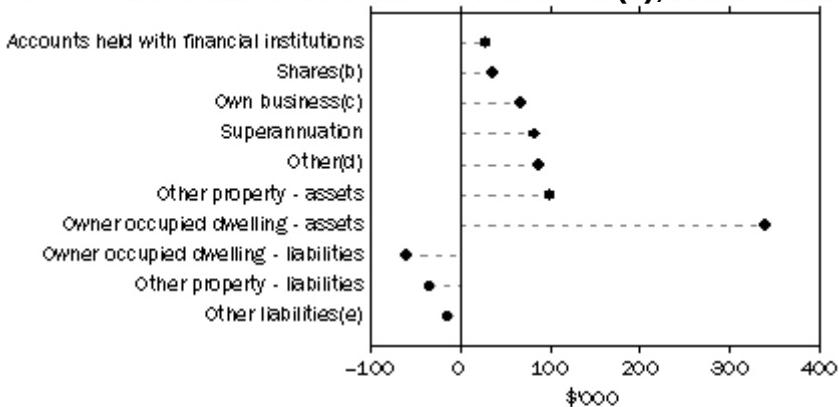
Note: Households with net worth between \$50,000 and \$2,050,000 are shown in \$100,000 increments.

Source: ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing, 2005-06.

In 2005-06 property assets were the largest household asset and accounted for nearly 60% of total average household assets in NSW. Owner occupied dwellings accounted for 46% (\$340,500) of total average household assets and 55% (\$59,900) of total average household liabilities.

Other property (eg. motor vehicles, household goods) accounted for 13% (\$99,300) of total average household assets and had a net value of \$64,500. Balances in superannuation averaged \$83,600 per household across all households in NSW and made up 11% of total average household assets.

9.3 HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND LIABILITIES(a), NSW - 2005-06



(a) Mean values.

(b) Includes value of trusts, debentures and bonds.

(c) Includes value of unincorporated and incorporated businesses (net of liabilities).

(d) Includes value of contents of dwelling, vehicles, other financial investments, children's assets, loans to persons not in the same household and other non-financial assets not elsewhere classified.

(e) Includes value of amount owing on credit cards, vehicle loans, investment loans, study loans and other loans.

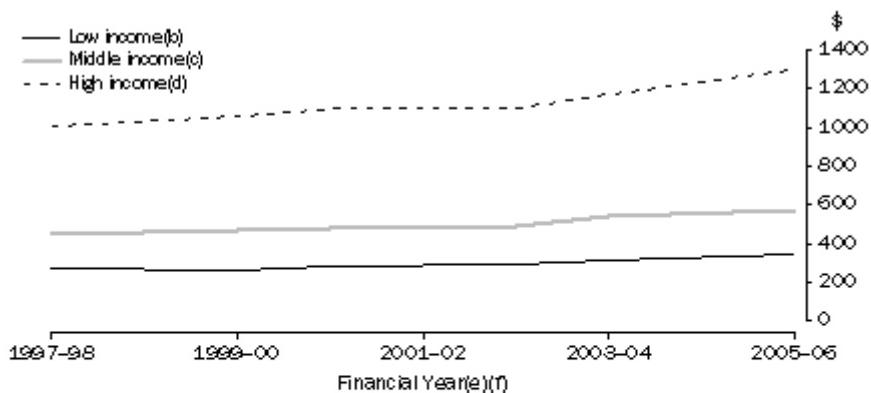
Source: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia (cat. no. 6554.0); ABS data available on request, Survey of Income and Housing.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Low, middle and high income groups are formed by ranking people according to their equivalised disposable household income and then dividing them into ten equally sized groups or deciles. The low income group is then made up of people with equivalised disposable household incomes in the second and third deciles; the middle income group is people in the fifth and sixth deciles; and the high income group is people in the ninth and tenth deciles.

After converting mean equivalised disposable household income into 2005-06 dollars, the average income of the low and middle income groups increased by \$69 and \$114 respectively (about 25% in each case) from 1997-98 to 2005-06, while the high income groups' income increased by \$293 (29%).

9.4 MEAN REAL EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME(a), NSW



- (a) Mean income per week, in 2005-06 dollars.
 (b) Persons in the 2nd and 3rd deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.
 (c) Persons in the 5th and 6th deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.
 (d) Persons in the top (9th and 10th) income deciles after being ranked by their equivalised disposable household income.
 (e) No survey was conducted in 1998-99, 2001-02, and 2004-05.
 (f) Estimates for 2003-04 include all salary sacrificed income, in line with the treatment in 2005-06.

Source: ABS data available on request, *Survey of Income and Housing*.

DATA SOURCES

[Australian National Accounts, State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0)

[Average Weekly Earning, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0)

[Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0)

[Household Expenditure Survey, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6530.0)

[Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, Detailed Tables](#) (cat. no. 6523.0)

[Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6554.0)

[Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0)

[Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6238.0)

Crime and Justice



CRIME AND JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

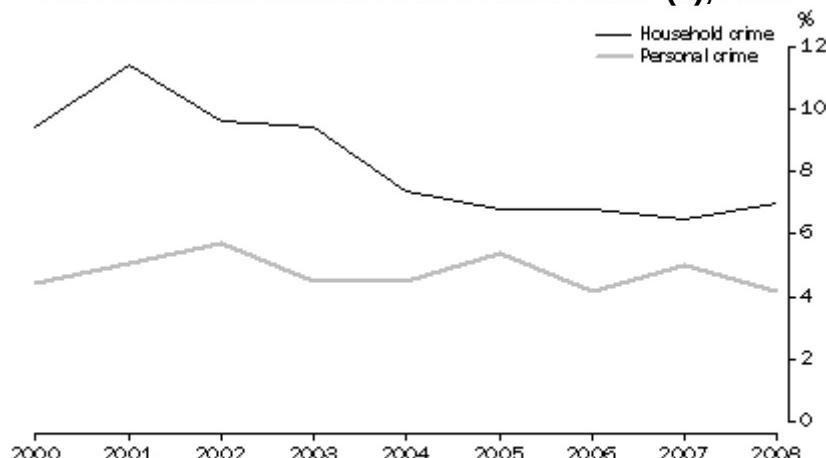
Individuals benefit from living in a society where criminal justice systems operate effectively to minimise harm to people and property. Crime takes many forms and can have a major impact on the wellbeing of victims, their families and friends, and the wider community. Those most directly affected may suffer financially, physically, psychologically and emotionally, while the fear of crime can affect people, restrict their lives in many ways,

reduce levels of trust and impact on social cohesion. There are high financial costs associated with preventing crime, providing justice infrastructure, repairing criminal damage, supporting victims and dealing with offenders.

HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL CRIME

There were 190,300 NSW households (7.0% of all households in NSW) which were victims of household crime in 2008 and 232,400 usual NSW residents (4.2% of persons aged 15 years and over) who were victims of personal crime.

10.1 VICTIMISATION PREVALENCE RATE(a), NSW



(a) Proportion of total households or persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0); *Crime and Safety, New South Wales* (cat. no. 4509.1).

The victimisation prevalence rate of household crime, which includes break and enter, attempted break and enter and motor vehicle theft, declined from 11% of households in 2001 to 7.0% in 2008. Contributing to this decline in household crime was a reduction in break and enter which decreased from 6.3% of households in 2001 to 3.8% in 2008.

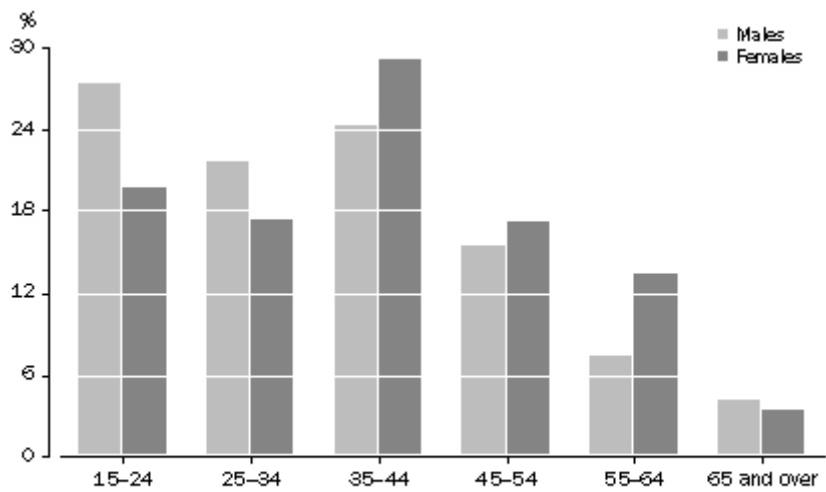
The victimisation prevalence rate of personal crime, which includes robbery, assault and sexual assault, did not significantly differ in 2008 (4.2%) from the 2007, 2006 and 2004 rates (5.0%, 4.2% and 4.5% respectively). The proportion of people who were victims of assault declined from 4.4% in 2007 to 3.6% in 2008. The victimisation rate for both robbery and sexual assault in 2008 remained relatively unchanged from the previous year.

VICTIMS OF ASSAULT

Of the incidents of assault experienced by 196,800 victims in NSW in 2008, males comprised 64% (125,000) of all victims. Males also had a higher assault rate (27%) in the age group 15-24 years however, in the age group 35-44 years, females had a higher assault rate (29%).

Assault rates showed a general decline with increasing age. However, the age group that differed from this pattern was the persons aged 35-44 years.

10.2 VICTIMS OF ASSAULT(a), By age and sex, NSW - 2008



(a) Proportion of total victims of assault for each sex.
Source: Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1).

ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

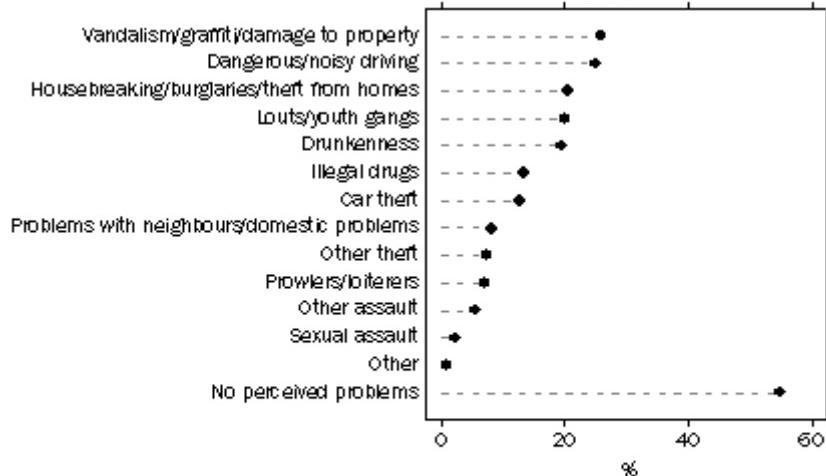
In 2008, more than half (55%) of people in NSW did not think there were crime or public nuisance problems in their neighbourhood. This was similar to the 2007 figure (54%).

Between 2000 and 2008, the percentage of persons who did not perceive any problems from crime or public nuisance in their neighbourhoods has risen from 49% to 55%.

The proportion of people who perceived drunkenness to be a problem increased from 14% in 2000 to 20% in 2008. Over the same period of time, the proportion of people who perceived car theft to be a problem decreased from 22% in 2000 to 13% in 2008.

The most commonly identified problems in 2008 were vandalism/graffiti/damage to property (26%) and dangerous/noisy driving (25%), followed by housebreaking/burglaries/theft from homes (21%), louts/youth gangs and drunkenness both 20%.

10.3 NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS(a), NSW - 2008



(a) Proportion of total persons.
Source: Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1).

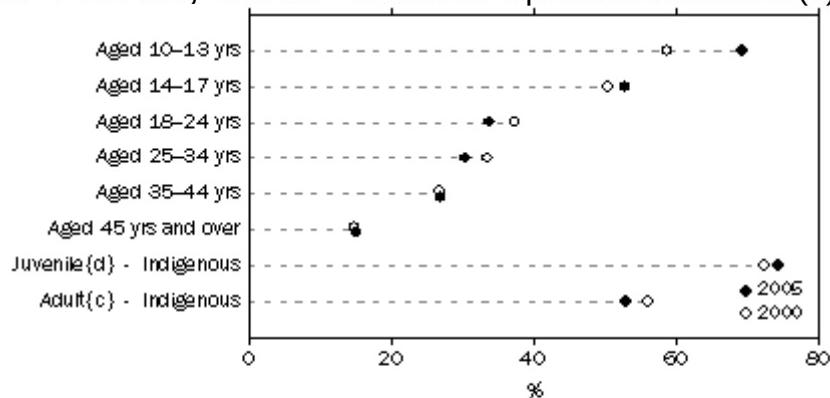
REOFFENDING

One commonly used measure of reoffending is whether a person convicted of an offence is subsequently reconvicted of another offence within 2 years. Of those offenders who were convicted in 2005, 28% of adult offenders and 54% of juvenile offenders (persons aged 10-17 years) were reconvicted within 2 years.

For those convicted in 2005, higher proportions of reoffending were found for young persons aged 10-13 years (69%) and 14-17 years (53%) than for older age groups (35-44 years, 27% and 45 years and over, 15%). Reoffending was also higher for Indigenous youths (74%) and Indigenous adults (53%).

Juvenile offenders in 2005 were more likely to be reconvicted within 24 months (54%) than juvenile offenders in 2000 (51%).

10.4 REOFFENDERS, Within 24 months of a previous conviction(a)(b), NSW



(a) Offenders who were convicted at a court/conference and who were reconvicted for a subsequent offence at a court/conference within 24 months.

(b) The earliest appearance in each calendar year for each person is counted as the reference appearance.

(c) Offenders aged over 18 years at the time of reference court appearance.

(d) Offenders aged less than 18 years at time of reference court appearance.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Reoffending Database.

APPREHENDED VIOLENCE ORDERS GRANTED

In NSW, 28,174 Apprehended Violence Orders (AVOs) were granted during 2007. This is a rate of 409.0 orders per 100,000 population. Of the AVOs granted in NSW during 2007, 22,047 were Apprehended Domestic Violence Orders (320.0 per 100,000 population) and 6,127 were Apprehended Personal Violence Orders (88.9 per 100,000 population).

The highest number of AVOs were granted in the following local government areas (LGAs):

- Blacktown with 1,558 (547.3 per 100,000 population)
- Campbelltown with 1,141 (773.8 per 100,000 population)
- Wollongong with 885 (452.1 per 100,000 population)
- Newcastle with 792 (526.7 per 100,000 population).

CRIMINAL INCIDENTS RECORDED BY POLICE

Homicide and related offences - NSW recorded a decrease of 12.8% for homicide and related offences from 164 in 2006 to 143 in 2007.

Motor vehicle theft - Recorded incidents of motor vehicle theft in NSW decreased by 4.9%

from 28,304 in 2006 to 26,921 in 2007. In 2007, the LGA of Blacktown recorded 1,642 incidents of motor vehicles theft followed by Sydney with 1,314, Bankstown with 1,221 and Newcastle with 948.

Unlawful entry with intent - Recorded incidents of unlawful entry with intent in NSW decreased by 3.8% from 74,844 in 2006 to 72,021 in 2007. In 2007 the LGAs with the highest number of unlawful entries with intent were Sydney (3,608 incidents), followed by Blacktown (3,174), Newcastle (2,899) and Campbelltown (1,925).

Robbery - Incidents of robbery in NSW decreased from 7,935 in 2006 to 7,774 in 2007. In both years approximately 62% of recorded incidents were robbery without a weapon, 30% were robbery with a weapon other than a firearm and the remainder were robbery with a firearm. The LGA of Sydney recorded the highest number of incidents for robbery with 1,531 in 2007, followed by Blacktown with 442, Parramatta with 358 and Bankstown with 316.

Illicit drug offences - NSW recorded an increase of 4.0% for illicit drug offences from 19,345 in 2006 to 20,117 in 2007. In 2007, the LGA of Sydney recorded 2,939 illicit drug offences followed by Blacktown with 809, Fairfield with 660 and Lismore with 606.

COURT APPEARANCES FOR JUVENILES BY PRINCIPAL OFFENCE

There were 6,563 juveniles aged 10 to 17 years who were found guilty in NSW courts in 2007, an increase of 108 juveniles compared to the 6,455 recorded in 2006. The five most common principal offences in 2007 were:

- Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences (1,320)
- Theft and related offences (979)
- Acts intended to cause injury (934)
- Public order offences (641)
- Unlawful entry with intent/Burglary; break and enter (640).

Of the total of 6,563 juveniles who were found guilty in NSW courts in 2007, the LGAs which recorded the highest number of juvenile offenders were:

- Blacktown (468)
- Campbelltown (221)
- Penrith (205)
- Wollongong (177).

DATA SOURCES

ABS National Crime and Safety Survey (cat. no. 4509.0)

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2006

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Recorded Crime Statistics Database

Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, Reoffending Database

Community Preparedness for Emergencies, NSW, 2003 (cat. no. 4818.1)

Corrective Services, Australia (cat. no. 4512.0)

Crime and Safety, Australia (cat. no. 4509.0)

Crime and Safety, New South Wales (cat. no. 4509.1)

Household Preparedness for Emergencies: NSW, VIC, QLD and ACT, 2007 (cat. no. 4818.0.55.001)

Steering Committee for the Review of Government Services Provision (SCRGSP) 2008,
Report on Government Services, Productivity Commission Canberra

Economic Activity



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

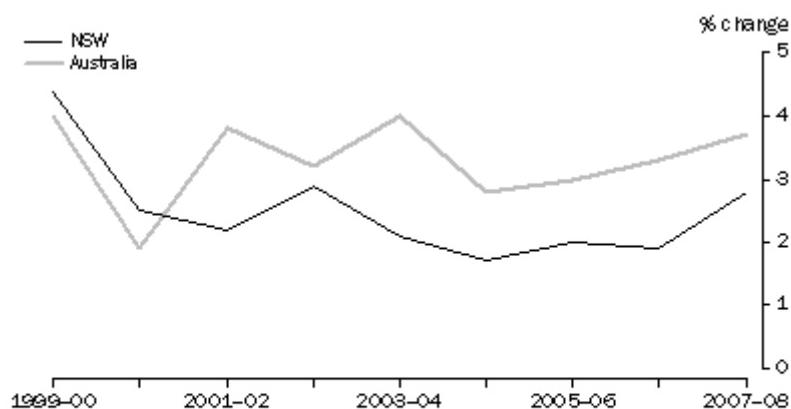
INTRODUCTION

The NSW economy continues to grow, though at a slower rate than the nation as a whole. There are many factors that influence the NSW economy; the growth is a result of increases in industry contribution to income, strong private business investment, and the increasing price of labour.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

In 2007-08 NSW recorded economic growth of 2.8% to \$345.3 billion, as measured by the chain volume estimates of Gross State Product (GSP). GSP growth was slower than national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 3.7% for the same period. Since 2001-02, NSW GSP growth has been lower than national GDP growth, in part due to the resource boom strongly driving Western Australian and Queensland growth while the benefits for NSW have been more limited.

11.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, NSW: Chain volume measures(a)(b)



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006-07.

(b) Data has been revised to reflect the new methodology for calculating Gross State Product. Consequently, the headline measure of GSP has changed to GSP(A). See Glossary for details.

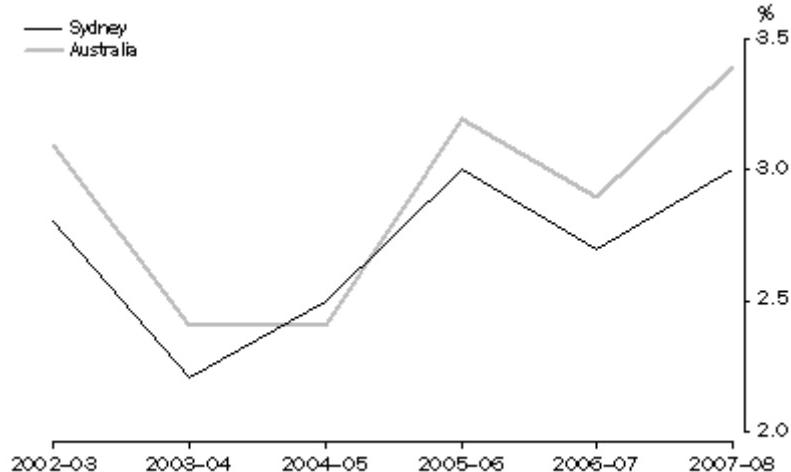
Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is regarded as Australia's key measure of inflation. It is designed to provide a general measure of price inflation for the Australian household sector. The CPI measures changes over time in the prices of a wide range of consumer goods and services acquired by Australian metropolitan households.

The all groups Consumer Price Index for Sydney increased by 3.0% in 2007-08, an increase from the previous year (2.7%) but lower than the 3.4% result recorded nationally. The fastest growing expenditure groups in Sydney were the financial and insurance services sector (5.8%), housing (4.7%), health (4.4%) and transportation (4.3%). Household furnishings, supplies and services was the only category to show a decrease (-1.5%).

11.2 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL GROUPS), Percentage change



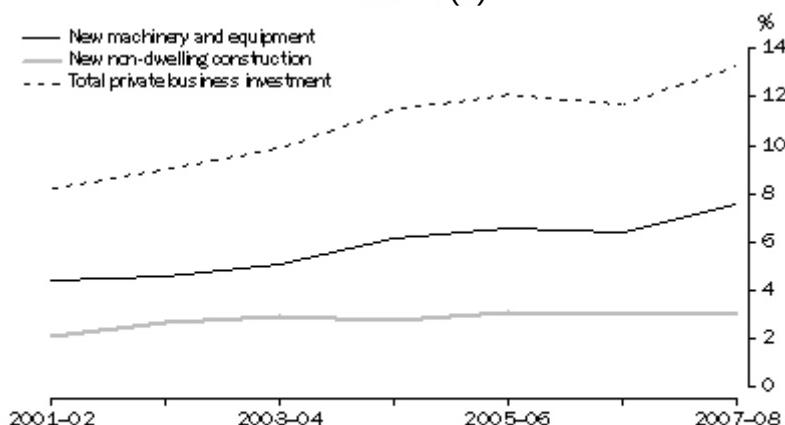
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

PRIVATE BUSINESS INVESTMENT

NSW private business investment increased by 17.1% from 2006-07 to 2007-08 (by \$6.7 billion expenditure). Between 2001-02 and 2007-08, NSW private business investment increased from 8.2% to 13.3% as a proportion of chain weighted GSP, to reach an annual \$46.1 billion in expenditure. During this period, investment in new machinery and equipment

was the main driver of private business investment growth.

11.3 PRIVATE BUSINESS INVESTMENT, Proportion of GSP, NSW: Chain volume measures(a)



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2006-07.

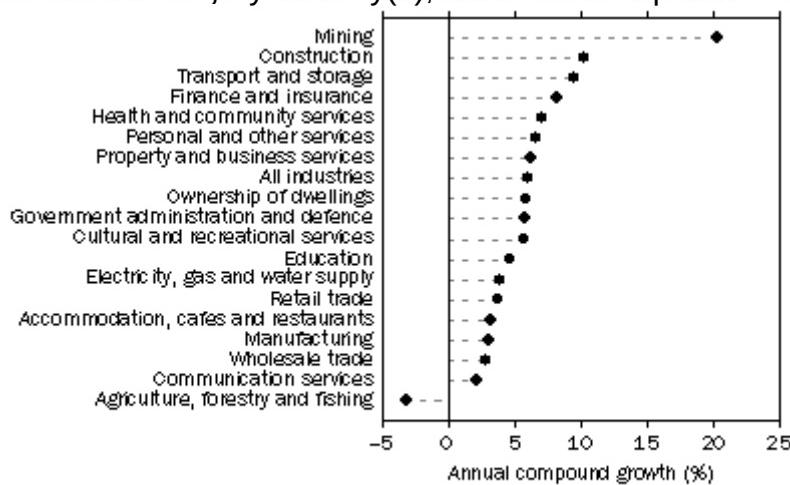
Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

TOTAL FACTOR INCOME

In understanding economic growth, it is useful to look at the contributions of different industries to growth in income. Total Factor Income (TFI) represents the value added by factors of production such as labour and capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports.

From 2002-03 to 2007-08 the total factor income of NSW industries grew in current prices by 6% per annum to \$322 billion. Mining continued to have the highest annual compound growth, however, it accounted for only a small contribution (3.3%) to total factor income in NSW in 2007-08. Agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased to \$4.3 billion in income (1.3% of TFI in 2007-08). The fall in contribution by Agriculture, forestry and fishing is due to the effects of the recent drought.

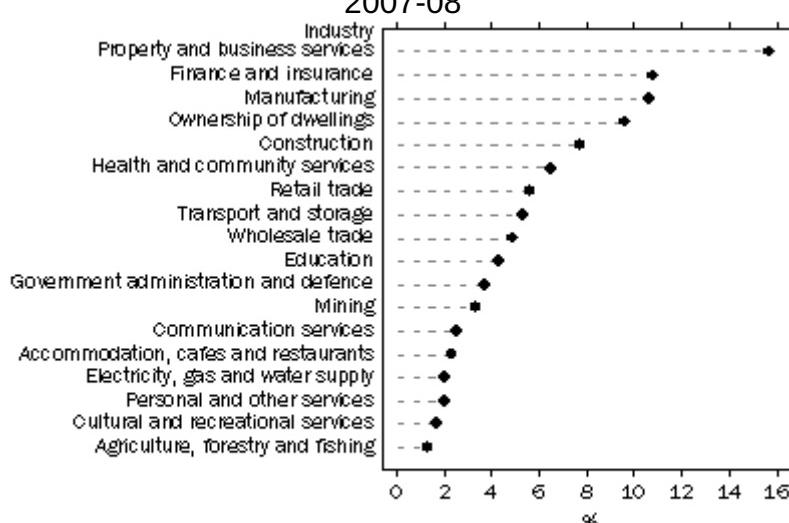
11.4 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, By industry(a), NSW: Current prices - 2002-03 to 2007-08



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

In 2007-08 the largest industry contributors to NSW's Total Factor Income were Property and business services (16%), Finance and insurance (11%) and Manufacturing (11%).

11.5 CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL FACTOR INCOME, By industry, NSW: Current prices - 2007-08



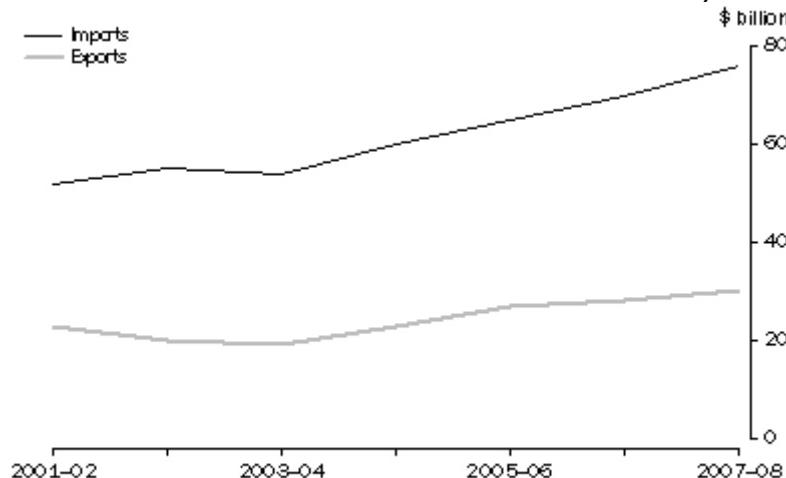
Source: Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

In 2007-08, exports from NSW accounted for 17% of total Australian exports, with a total value of just over \$30 billion, while imports into NSW accounted for 38% of total Australian imports, with a total value of nearly \$76 billion. The major commodities exports by value were Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation, bituminous substances, and mineral waxes (\$8.0b) while the major destination of NSW exports by value was Japan (\$7.9b). Over the same period, the major commodities imported into NSW, by value, were Machinery and mechanical appliances, boilers, nuclear reactors, and parts thereof (\$12.5b). The major countries of origin of imports into NSW were China (\$15.1b), the United States of America (\$9.6b) and Japan (\$6.4b).

From 2006-07 to 2007-08, the value of the NSW international trade deficit increased by 9.9% (\$4.1 billion) to \$45.9 billion. The increase was the result of imports growth (8.8% or \$6.1 billion) exceeding exports growth (7.1% or \$2.0 billion).

11.6 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE, NSW



Source: ABS data available on request, International Trade

DATA SOURCES

[ABS International Trade](#)

[Agricultural Commodities Produced](#) (cat. no. 7503.0)

[Australian Industry](#) (cat. no. 8155.0)

[Australian National Accounts, State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0)

[Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0)

[Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)

[Business Indicators, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5676.0)

[Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0)

[Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0)

[House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities](#) (cat. no. 6416.0)

[Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0)

[Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

[Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0)

[Lending Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5671.0)

[Mining Operations, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8415.0)

[Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0)

[Research and Development, All Sector Summary, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8112.0)

[Research and Development, Businesses, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8104.0)

[Retail Trade Trends, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0)

[Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0)

[Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, New South Wales](#) (cat. no. 8635.1.55.001)

Work



WORK

INTRODUCTION

Paid work is the way most people obtain the economic resources needed for themselves and their dependents, both for day-to-day living and to meet their longer term financial needs. Work allows individuals to build their skills and social networks and enhance their own identity, and contributes to economic growth and development. People without paid work may be at risk of poverty and isolation.

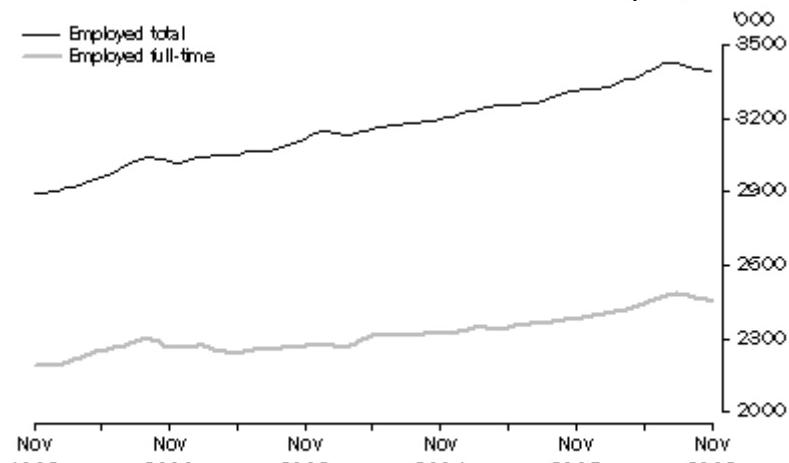
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of people in paid employment in NSW has grown steadily over the last decade. In 2007-08, the number of employed people in NSW was 3.4 million, up from 3.1 million in 2001-02, including an increase of 80,000 from 2006-07 to 2007-08. Much of this increase can be attributed to population growth, however the participation rate has also increased from 62% in 2001-02 to 64% in 2007-08. Over the same period, the proportion of the labour force employed full-time has decreased from 74% to 72%, while the corresponding proportion of the labour force employed part-time has increased from 26% to 28%.

From 2001-02 to 2007-08, the unemployment rate in NSW fell from 6.2% to 4.6%, reflecting the economic growth which occurred over the period. The labour force underutilisation rate also fell from 13% in August 2003 to 11% in August 2008 (the comparable unemployment rate decreased from 5.7% in August 2003 to 4.9% in August 2008). The labour force underutilisation rate is the unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

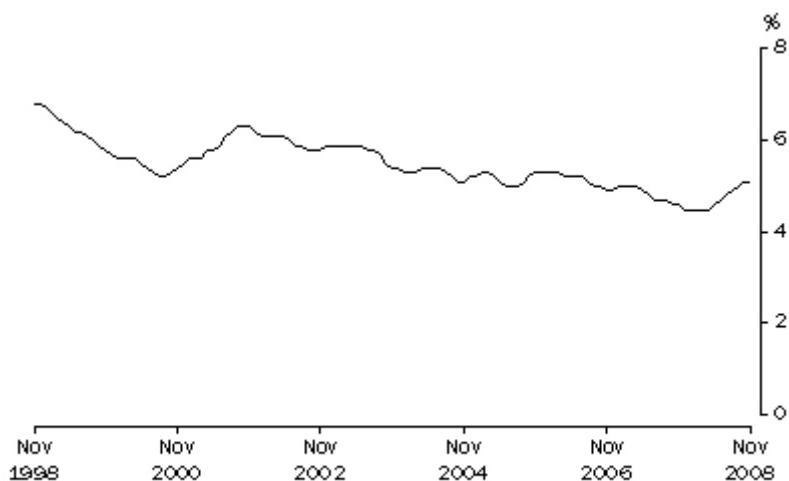
In 2007-08, among the Labour Force Survey Dissemination Regions of NSW, the highest rate of unemployment was recorded in the Illawarra Statistical Region (6.9%) and the lowest was recorded in the Eastern Suburbs Statistical Region (2.2%). The Local Government Area with the highest estimated rate of unemployment in NSW (14%) was Brewarrina, in the Orana region. Conversely, several NSW LGAs recorded an estimated unemployment rate of just above 1%, such as Ku-ring-gai, Woollahra and Yass.

12.1 FULL-TIME AND TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, NSW: Trend



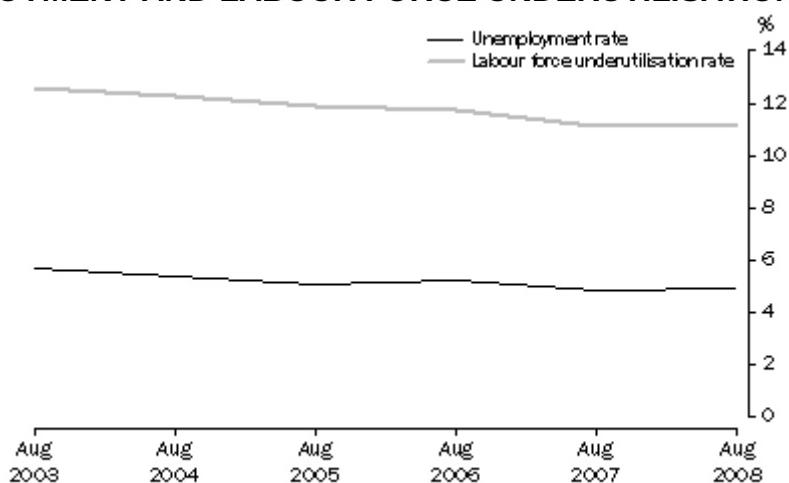
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

12.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, NSW: Trend



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets (cat. no. 6202.0.55.001).

12.3 UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATES, NSW

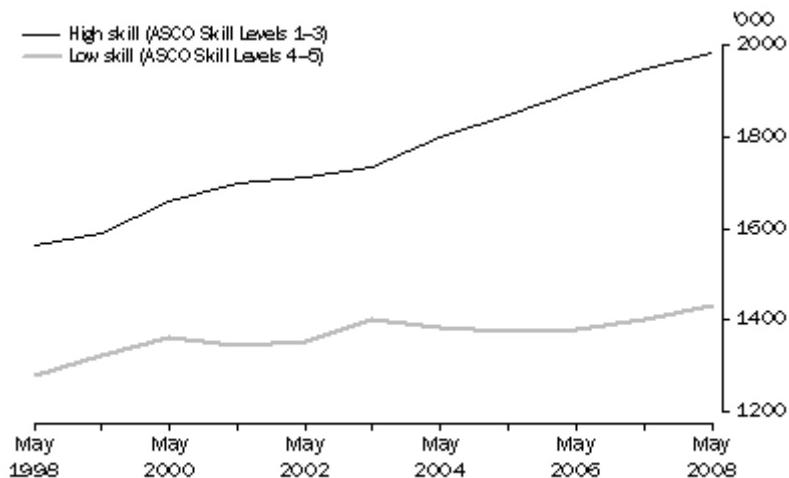


Source: ABS data available on request, Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0).

SKILLED EMPLOYMENT

Between May 2002 and May 2008, 77% of the increase in employment in NSW was in the highest skilled occupations (skill levels 1, 2 and 3 of the **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)**). The skill levels of occupations relate to the requirement of the position rather than the actual qualifications of the person employed. Over this period, occupations requiring an ASCO skill level 1 (graduate degree or equivalent experience) showed the largest increase in employed persons (152,000 persons, or 43% of total employment growth). Jobs requiring an ASCO skill level 2 (diploma or equivalent experience) also grew strongly (83,000 persons or 24% of total employment growth). The number of employed persons in occupations with ASCO skill levels 4 or 5 (trades qualification equivalent or Certificate III or IV and below) remained comparatively steady, resulting in a decline in their relative proportion of the increasing labour supply.

12.4 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By occupational skill level, NSW

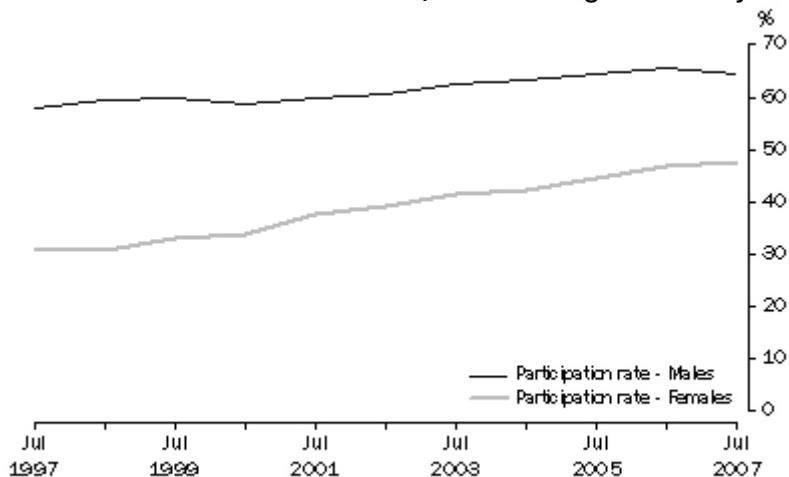


Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

TRANSITION TO RETIREMENT

A significant challenge facing many developed countries is an ageing population. The increase in the proportion of employed persons working part-time is one measure which has widened opportunities for people to make the transition to retirement. The proportion of employed persons aged 55-64 years working part-time has increased from 13% in October 2000 to 16% in February 2008. This flexibility is reflected by the increase in the female participation rate in the years before retirement (aged 55-64 years) from 33% in 1999-2000 to 47% in 2007-08. The equivalent male participation rate has remained relatively steady.

12.5 TRANSITION TO RETIREMENT, Persons aged 55-64 years, NSW



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed—Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

DATA SOURCES

[Australian Labour Market Statistics](#) (cat. no. 6105.0)

[Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6310.0)

[Forms of Employment, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6359.0)

[Industrial Disputes, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001)

[Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0)

[Labour Force, Australia, Detailed-Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

[Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

[Small Area Labour Markets](#), Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

Environment



ENVIRONMENT

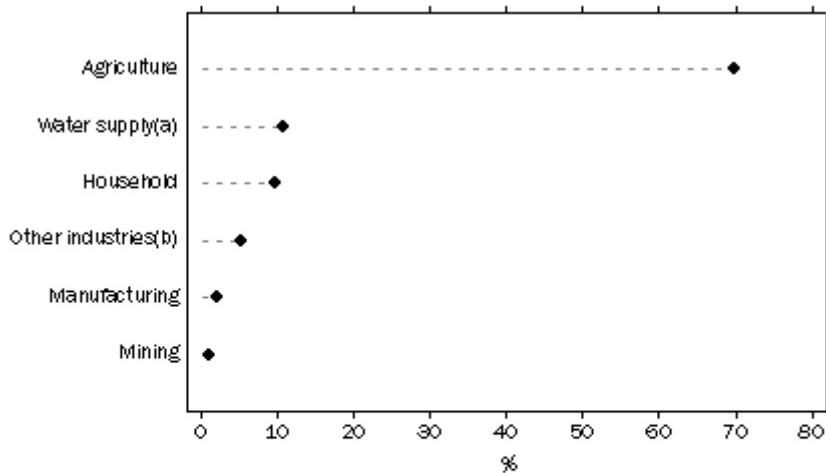
INTRODUCTION

Measuring environmental change is required to determine whether the quality and quantity of Australia's natural resources and environmental assets are improving or declining. It is also vital to assess whether actions undertaken to safeguard the environment are working effectively. Environmental progress equates to a reduction of threats to the environment and improvements in the health of our ecosystems. This includes the quality of the natural landscape (land, water, biodiversity), air and atmosphere, oceans and estuaries.

WATER USE

Water in Australia is a valuable resource, required for almost every industry, particularly agriculture, as well as drinking water and household use. In 2004-05, total water consumption for NSW was 5,922 GL. The Agriculture industry used the largest volume of water (4133 GL), accounting for 70% of total water consumption. The Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services industry was the next highest consumer of water, accounting for 11% of water consumption, (mostly due to loss of water in distribution). Households were also significant consumers of water, accounting for 10% of water consumption in NSW.

13.1 WATER CONSUMPTION, NSW - 2004-05



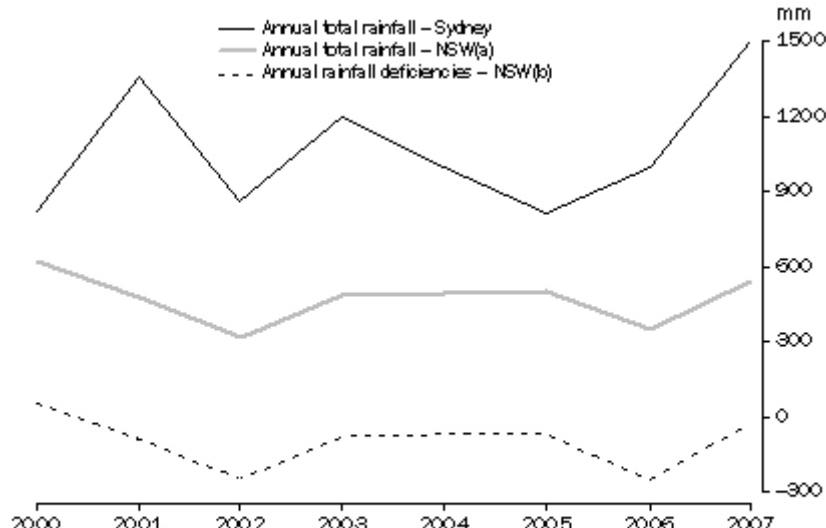
(a) Includes sewerage and drainage services, and water losses.

(b) Other industries include Construction; wholesale and retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Finance, property and business services; Government administration; Education; Health and community service and Cultural recreational and personal services.

Source: *Water Account, Australia 2004-05* (cat. no. 4610.0).

Water supply and use in Australia needs to be viewed in the context of Australia's climate. In recent years rainfall has been variable and many parts of NSW have experienced prolonged periods of drought. The average total rainfall throughout NSW in 2007 was 543 mm, slightly less than the long-term average of 566mm. In 2002 and 2006, there were major rainfall deficiencies in NSW, with rainfall levels falling below the long-term average by 245mm and 215mm respectively. Sydney recorded a higher annual rainfall than the state average, but rain that falls in Sydney does not always reach large storage dams.

13.2 RAINFALL, Sydney and NSW - 2000-2007



(a) Statewide average.

(b) Long term average minus statewide average.

Source: Data available on request, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

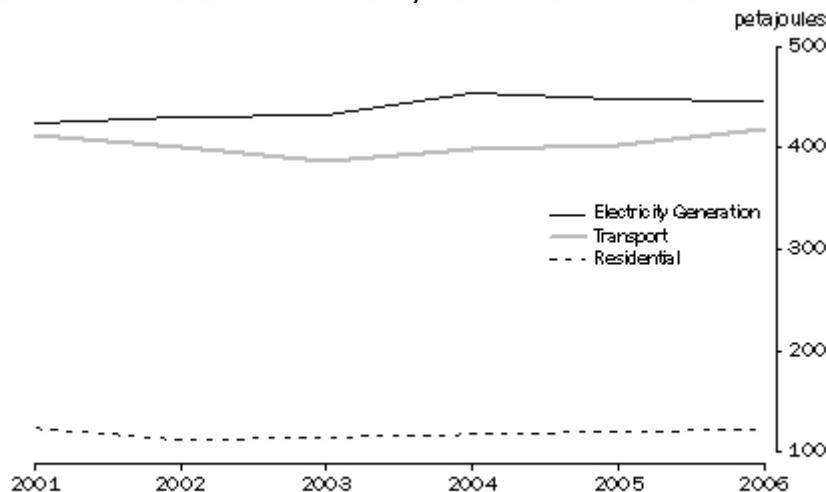
ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Energy significantly contributes to all sectors of the economy, including supplying power to households and industry. The amount and type of energy used by households and industry has considerable implications for the environment, including depletion of natural resources, greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. Between 2001 and 2006, total energy usage in

NSW and ACT increased by 3%. This increase was mainly due to the combined energy consumption levels of the Electricity Generation and Transport industries rising by 3%. In the same period, residential consumption decreased slightly by 1%.

In 2006, the Electricity Generation and Transport industries together accounted for 58% of the total energy consumption in NSW and the ACT. Residential energy use accounted for 8% of total direct energy consumption, though household use of transport and demand for products and services contributes to energy consumption in almost all industries.

13.3 ENERGY CONSUMPTION, NSW and ACT - 2001 and 2006

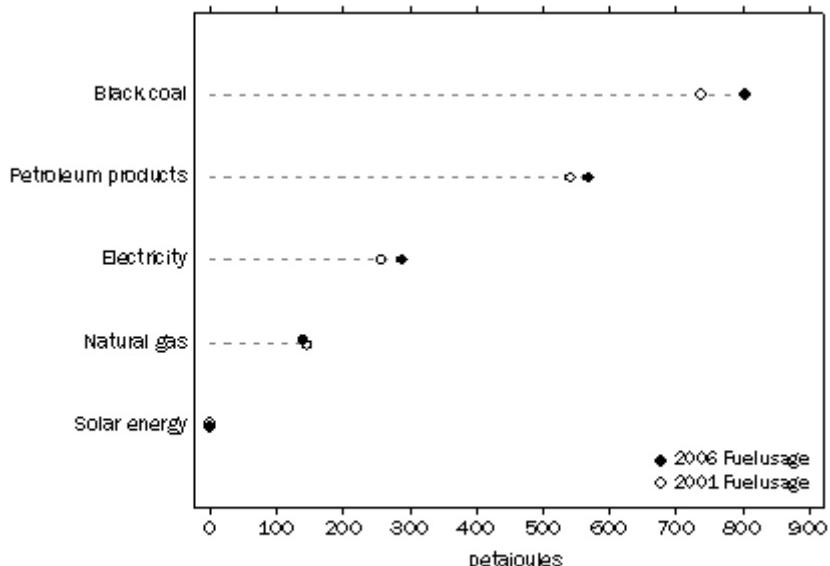


Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE),
Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1973–74 to 2004–05.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND GREENHOUSE GASES

Human actions, particularly burning fossil fuels, (coal, oil and natural gas), are increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases that trap more heat and change the climate. Global warming is widely perceived as one of the most significant international environmental issues. Most energy consumed in NSW comes from non-renewable fossil fuels, and the main sources are black coal (53%) and petroleum (38%). Between 2001 to 2006, the largest increase for fuel use was black coal, rising by 9% over this period. Black coal provided 89% of the total NSW electricity generation in 2006-07, compared with 7% provided by renewable energy sources such as hydro, wind, solar, biomass or biogas.

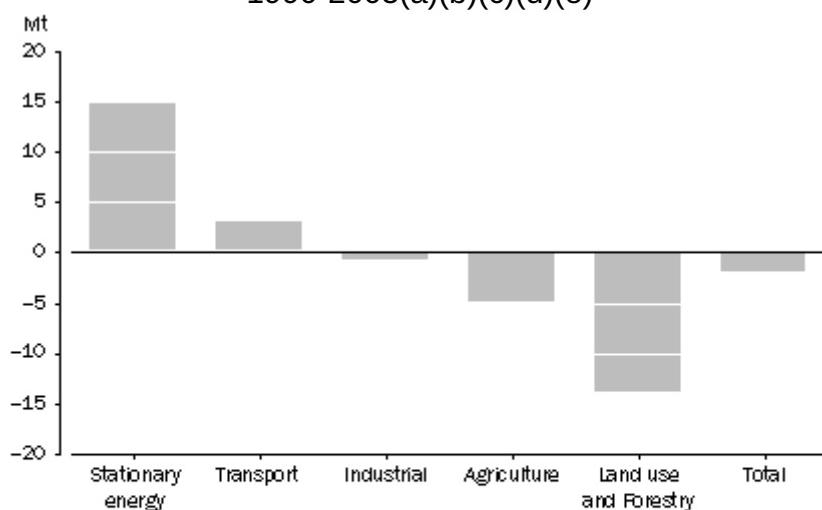
13.4 ENERGY CONSUMPTION, By Fuel Type, NSW and ACT - 2001 and 2006



Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE),
Australian Energy Consumption and Production, 1973–74 to 2005–06.

In 2005, NSW net greenhouse emissions across all sectors totalled 158 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, and have decreased slightly (-1%) since 1990. The Stationary Energy sector (mainly electricity generation) is a major contributor to greenhouse gases, and accounted for almost half the total net emissions. Between 1990 to 2005, the largest sectoral increases in greenhouse gas emissions occurred in the Stationary Energy sector (26%), and the Transport sector (17%). Growth in these sectors was offset by a decline in net emissions from the Land Use and Forestry (-61%) and Agriculture (-20%) sectors.

13.5 CHANGE IN CONTRIBUTION TO GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, NSW - 1990-2005(a)(b)(c)(d)(e)



- (a) Estimates are year ending 30 June.
- (b) These emissions estimates are made on a Kyoto accounting basis and are reported as CO₂-equivalent.
- (c) Includes ACT emissions from the Stationary Energy and Agricultural sectors.
- (d) Excludes Military Transport emissions.
- (e) Data are revised.

Source: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Heritage,
New South Wales Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2005.

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Schedules 1 & 2: [Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 No. 101](#), and [Schedules 4 & 5: Fisheries Management Act 1994 No. 38](#)

[Water Account, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4610.0)

[Water Use on Australian Farms](#) (cat. no. 4618.0)

About this Release

Provides summary economic and social information about NSW as well as information about relevant statistical release, events, and training for NSW based clients. Information is presented by topic. Contains summary commentary, tables and graphs. Some non-ABS and regional data is also included. More detailed data are contained in Excel spreadsheets.

What is Statistical Literacy and why is it important? (Feature Article)

FEATURE ARTICLE: WHAT IS STATISTICAL LITERACY AND WHY IS IT

IMPORTANT?

Introduction

What is statistical literacy?

Why is it important to be statistically literate?

Are you statistically literate?

Statistical literacy criteria:

1. Data awareness
2. The ability to understand statistical concepts
3. The ability to analyse, interpret and evaluate statistical information
4. The ability to communicate statistical information and understandings

Conclusion

References

INTRODUCTION

Australians regularly provide the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) with information about their lives: how and where they live, their family structure and activities, how they earn their money and what they spend it on. This wealth of information enables us to put together a picture of the nation. One of the ABS' corporate objectives is to assist and encourage the 'informed and increased use of statistics'. By promoting access and improving understanding and use of these statistics, the ABS aims to improve statistical literacy in the community.

WHAT IS STATISTICAL LITERACY?

According to H.G. Wells, statistical thinking will one day be as necessary for efficient citizenship as the ability to read and write... and that day has arrived! Statistics are collected on most aspects of Australian life. They capture vital information about our economic performance, the well-being of our population and the condition of our environment. They help form the basis of our democracy and provide us with essential knowledge to assess the health and progress of our society. We rely on those statistics being visible, accessible and robust, and we rely on statistically literate people making best use of the information to determine our future action, by presenting clear and convincing arguments and developing 'evidence-based policy' to guide our decision making.

We are surrounded by facts and figures everyday. News headlines regularly frame statistical stories:

"Traffic offences have risen by 25% over the last five years."

"One in five of Australia's part-time workers want and are available to work more hours than they currently do."

"Cat Stevens was the unmistakable voice of a generation. An incredible one in two households in Australia had a Cat Stevens album in the seventies."

Statistics tell interesting stories and enable us to make sense of the world. They are indicators of change and allow meaningful comparisons to be made. In order to make sound judgements, it is essential that we are equipped with the very best knowledge for research, planning and decision-making purposes. While it may be the issues rather than the statistics that grab people's attention, it should be recognised that it is the statistics that inform the issues. Statistical literacy, then, is the ability to accurately understand, interpret and evaluate the data that inform these issues.

[Back to top](#)

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO BE STATISTICALLY LITERATE?

The provision of accurate and authoritative statistical information strengthens our society. It provides a basis for decisions to be made on public policy, such as determining electoral boundaries and where to locate schools and hospitals. It also allows businesses to know their market, grow their business, and improve their marketing strategies by targeting their activities appropriately.

In today's information-rich society, being statistically literate will give you an edge. It will make you more attractive to future employers and put you ahead of your competitors in the workplace. Broadening your statistical knowledge will enable you to engage in discussions and decision-making processes with authority, accuracy and integrity.

[Back to top](#)

ARE YOU STATISTICALLY LITERATE?

If you are uncomfortable with using statistics, you are not alone. Many people shy away from using statistics because of their perceived complexity. People may:

- not know where to look to find the information they need;
- be unfamiliar with the terminology; or
- lack confidence in their ability to make sense of the numbers.

You do not have to be an expert at maths to work with statistics. Numeracy implies a basic competence in mathematics, a basic understanding of numbers and figures. It is certainly a prerequisite to being statistically literate, but statistical literacy is not about being adept at formulating or understanding the methodology behind the numbers. Rather, it is the ability to interpret the numbers and communicate the information contained therein effectively. Statistics simply help to tell a story. They may be presented in different ways, such as tables, graphs, maps or text, but they are not scary or boring if you know what they mean.

Increased use of statistics does not automatically lead to an increased understanding of statistics. In this information-rich age, it is important for individuals to be independent, critical thinkers, and statistical literacy is fundamental to achieving this. Be sceptical. Consider what spin may have been put on the data. What has really been said and what has been left out? Be aware. Ignoring definitions or comparing statistics inappropriately can result in misinterpretation of the data.

[Back to top](#)

STATISTICAL LITERACY CRITERIA

To be statistically literate, there are four critical areas in which you need to build skills:

1. Data awareness

Key questions to ask are:

Are the data relevant and appropriate?

Data are the basis of statistics. Data are observations, which when organised and evaluated become information or knowledge. The amount of data available can be overwhelming. Interpreting data accurately requires a systematic approach. Think about the questions you need the data to answer. Look behind the data and consider:

- are the data from a reliable/credible source?
- are the data truly representative?
- why have the data been presented in this way and what other data might be needed to fully answer a question or describe a situation?

An important aspect of statistical literacy is understanding what makes data trustworthy and reliable. Understanding how data are produced ensures that informed judgements can be made about the quality of the data.

Where did the data come from?

Data can come from a variety of sources. Beware of:

Pre-existing data

These may have been produced for a specific purpose. The population that the data are based on may differ from the population now under scrutiny, or the sampling method may not necessarily be appropriate for the current study.

Secondary data

These may have been used in a selective way to suit the purpose of a particular study or report. As such, it may not be a reliable data source or be presenting the data in a manner consistent with the intent of the original data. As a general rule, consult the original or primary data source wherever possible.

Data generated from observation and/or experimentation

The type of questions asked and the manner in which they are asked can influence the answers received. Data can be collected from a population as a whole or from a sample, from which conclusions can be drawn about the broader population. Types of sampling can vary, but the main thing to keep in mind is that any sample should be representative of the population. If there are limitations with the sampling procedure, it is important that these limitations are acknowledged because they can influence the validity and reliability of the results.

Example - In a street poll the people used in a sample are generally chosen because they are readily available and willing to participate. As a result, bias may be introduced because the sample is not truly representative of the population and the survey findings may be misleading.

Anecdotal evidence

This often relates to a specific event and is generally not representative. While it may be useful when describing a particular case study, care should be taken when making conclusions about the broader population.

Biased data

Bias can be deliberately or inadvertently introduced into survey samples. Sources of bias include:

- sample bias (was the size of the sample appropriate and how were the respondents selected?)
- response errors (people may misinterpret the questions and not give accurate answers)
- missing data (people may not respond at all or give incomplete information)
- responses may be influenced by the wording of the questions
- responses may be influenced by the interviewer
- groups with a vested interest may generate data that are biased towards their organisation's position, while data found to contradict that position may not necessarily be forthcoming.

[Back to top](#)

How were the data collected?

There are three main forms of data collection:

Self-enumeration

People fill in their own forms and can complete them in their own time. This collection method may place limitations on the number and complexity of questions that can be asked, while responses may lack detail or accuracy. The Census is an example of self-enumeration.

Interview based surveys

An interviewer contacts the selected survey participant either in person or via telephone. This collection method generally results in higher response rates, but also introduces the risk of interviewer bias. More questions and more complex questions can be asked, with more accurate and more detailed responses usually given.

Administrative by-product

Data are available through administrative records generated from the administrative transactions carried out by government departments, agencies and businesses, such as birth and death statistics, and overseas arrivals and departures. Making use of this type of data helps to keep the number of surveys and censuses to a minimum, which in turn is more

cost effective. However, bear in mind that the information has been collected for a different purpose and is often restricted to a set of items which are administratively determined. Comparability problems may arise when comparing data from different sources.

Are the data fit for purpose?

To make informed use of data, users need to understand what the data show, how the data should be interpreted, what pitfalls may arise when interpreting the data, and any limitations of the data. Consider the following to determine if the data are fit for purpose:

- What was the intended purpose of the collection results?
- Is the information representative of the total population?
- How high are the relative standard errors? Can the data be considered reliable if the relative standard error is high?
- How recent are the data? Is this the latest information available?
- Are you looking for a snapshot or a trend over time?
- Are other data sources available for comparisons? Are the datasets comparable?
- What metadata (eg. quality statements or explanatory notes) sits around the data? Most ABS products have an Explanatory Notes tab containing useful information on scope, concepts and definitions, survey design and estimation.

[Back to top](#)

2. The ability to understand statistical concepts

Basic forms of statistical representation

- tables
- graphs
- maps

Different types of proportions

- percentages
- ratios
- rates

More complex statistical concepts

- difference between median, mean and mode
- difference between original, trend and seasonally adjusted data
- difference between census and surveys

Some of these terms are discussed in Section 3 of this article. For further explanation of terms see [Statistical Language!](#) (cat. no. 1332.0.55.002).

[Back to top](#)

3. The ability to analyse, interpret and evaluate statistical information

There are three important steps to take:

Organise data, construct and display graphs and tables and work with different representations of the data

To be statistically literate, one must understand that how data are organised can contribute to how they are interpreted. Tables and graphs are commonly used to present results. Tables provide greater detail, showing the actual values, whereas graphs are more useful in showing relationships, concentrating on the form, shape and movement of the data. Graphs are particularly useful in representing change over a period of time.

Describe and summarise basic data

There is an extensive amount of data available. It can sometimes be difficult to get to the information you need. Careful analysis is a vital step in exposing the important story contained in the data. Poor quality analysis can lead to incorrect and inappropriate conclusions being drawn. Therefore, it is important to be vigilant. Be sure to:

- gain an understanding of the topic and the associated data
- be critical of the data you are using
- investigate carefully before being satisfied that you have painted a true and accurate picture

Background knowledge helps to build up an expectation of what the data should look like, but beware of the constraints that those preconceived expectations could place on the outcome of your analysis. Results that differ from your expectations may sound legitimate alarm bells, but it is equally important to be open to what the data are showing you. Question the results. Investigate further until you are satisfied that you have got an accurate interpretation of the figures. Remember, the data may not necessarily be telling the story you want or expect them to.

Extract, understand and explain data that is presented in a variety of ways

Comparison pitfalls

Be wary when making comparisons. Comparisons cannot be made between 'apples and oranges', only between 'oranges and oranges'. Care must be taken when:

- Comparing data from different sources
- You need to consider whether the data sets are actually comparable.

Example 1 - Results from the 2006 Census regarding unpaid child care cannot be directly compared with the results of the ABS Child Care Survey because the age of the children who were reported on is different. The Census question referred to care provided for children aged less than 15 years of age in the two weeks prior to the Census, while the Child Care Survey only included children aged less than 13 years during a single reference week.

Example 2 - ABS and Centrelink both collect information about unemployed persons, but the data sets are not comparable. ABS unemployed are defined by activity. That is, they are people who are without work, but have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks, and were available to start work last week. Centrelink unemployed are defined by their eligibility to receive unemployment benefits.

Changes have occurred

Changes can occur to a data set over time, such as changes in classification, geography, sample size, methodology, etc.

Example - New industry classification codes, known as Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), were developed in 2006, replacing the 1993 edition, which was the first version produced. ANZSIC 2006 codes reflect the changes that have occurred in the structure and composition of industry since the previous edition, and enhance international comparability. However, direct comparisons with ANZSIC 1993 cannot be made.

[Back to top](#)

Definitions differ

Definitions may differ depending on the context or the survey. Always check that you have the correct definition and are clear about what you are describing. Make sure you are aware of the data boundaries.

Example - The term 'child' can mean many different things. Depending on the context, a child could be someone:

- aged under 13 years
- aged under 15 years
- aged under 18 years

Check the Explanatory Notes to ascertain the definition of a 'child' used in that particular survey. Be wary of making comparisons with other data sources - be sure to check that you are comparing like age groups.

Correlating information

Correlation does not mean causation. The relationship between data and an event may be purely coincidental, or there may be multiple reasons behind an event taking place, with the data only reflecting one aspect of the relationship.

Example - The increased number of shark attacks along the eastern seaboard of Australia in January 2009 may have corresponded with booming retail sales of sunscreen products. This retail boom just happened to coincide with the peak shark attack period, but the number of attacks is unlikely to be related to the increased use of sunscreen.

Results lack variation

Variation to data is important and almost impossible to remove. Therefore, lack of variation in results over time should be cause for suspicion.

Example - If the unemployment rate remained unchanged over many months, it would be worth further investigation as to why this was the case.

Understand the context

Context is very important. A lot of data will be context dependent and it is important that you

have a good grasp of what that context is.

Example 1 - Many commentators will use various descriptors to captivate people's imagination. Be careful when assigning labels that you are clear about the group you are describing. Commentators may refer to the 'iGeneration' or 'Internet generation', but what exactly is the 'iGeneration'? Some people will know them as 'Generation Z'. Others will have heard them referred to as 'KIPPERS' (Kids in Parents' Pockets Eroding Retirement Savings). Some people will claim this generation covers the period 1986-2006, while others will argue that they don't come into being until after 1991. Be aware that different definitions exist.

Example 2 - Information that is "cherry picked" to look interesting might mean something entirely different when placed in another context. In trend terms, labour force estimates indicated that Tasmania had the lowest participation rate of all the states and territories in Australia during the 2007-08 financial year. However, in October 2008, Tasmania's participation rate was at a record high (60.9%).

Both claims are equally true, but selective reporting of this data could be misleading. Even reliable statistics can be distorted if only part of the story is told.

[Back to top](#)

4. The ability to communicate statistical information and understandings

Turning data into information is an essential skill.

How are the data reported?

Communicating statistical information accurately is vital for effective decision making. To ensure integrity, statistical literacy demands that we question how the data are reported and the reliability of conclusions that are drawn. Bad conclusions can still be drawn from good data. Some things to be aware of include:

- Use of basic summary numbers
- Using basic summary numbers, such as averages, can sometimes be misleading.

Example - If houses in Hobart were advertised for sale at \$275,000, \$295,000, \$300,000, \$325,000 and \$850,000 respectively, using the mean to calculate the average house price would produce a figure of \$409,000. This gives an over-inflated impression of house values in Hobart. In reality, the median value of \$300,000 would give a much more accurate picture of average house prices.

Use of proportions

Using proportions can also produce misleading conclusions, especially if the numbers involved are small.

Example - According to reliable crime and justice statistics, from 2005-06 to 2006-07, there was a 50% increase in the number of murders in Tasmania. While this is true, the actual numbers of murders increased from 4 to 6, not nearly as dramatic an increase as the percentage increase would have us believe.

Seasonal variations

Seasonal variations can influence results.

Example - Retail sales for March one year may be down the following year. At face value, it may be reasonable to conclude that business returns had suffered. However, it may simply be the effects of Easter shifting from March in the earlier year to April in the later year. To remove the effects of this type of seasonal variation, the ABS uses seasonal adjustment to standardise the data.

Confidentiality of ABS data

Statistical literacy also includes recognition of ethical issues such as confidentiality. All information collected by the ABS is confidential. It is collected under the authority of the **Census and Statistics Act 1905** and carries severe penalties for any person who breaches that confidentiality. In accordance with the Act, no information can be released which enables a person, household or business to be identified.

Tables containing cells with very small counts may potentially result in identifiable information. To avoid releasing identifiable information all tables are subjected to two confidentiality processes before release:

- assessing the size of the table; and
- introduced random error.

If the number of cells is the same as, close to, or exceeds the population size, then the table will not be released. This practice avoids the release of tables containing a large proportion of small cells containing identifiable data.

Introduced random error is a technique that was developed to avoid identification of individuals. Prior to the 2006 Census, the confidentiality technique applied by the ABS was to randomly adjust cells with very small values. For the 2006 Census, a new technique was developed which slightly adjusts all cells to prevent identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors, but do not impair the value of the table as a whole.

Tables which have been randomly adjusted will be internally consistent, however comparisons with other tables containing similar data may show minor discrepancies. This is the case for both customised tables and standard products. These small variations can, for the most part, be ignored.

[Back to top](#)

CONCLUSION

Statistical literacy is essentially the ability to find, access, utilise, understand and communicate the story contained within the data. Sound understanding, interpretation and critical evaluation of statistical information can then contribute to decision making. The importance of statistical literacy in our information-rich society means that it has now become a core competency like reading and writing.

Statistics infiltrate and influence every aspect of our life, via the media and advertisements, persuading us to agree with a certain point of view or take some kind of action. Therefore it is in every Australian's interest to be statistically literate, to have a good understanding of

statistics and the ability to use and interpret them effectively and appropriately.

[Back to top](#)

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[Back to top](#)

Explanatory Notes

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)

Accommodation for retired or aged people where the occupants are not regarded as being self-sufficient and do not provide their own meals. Reference: **2006 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Admitted patient

A patient who undergoes a hospital's formal admission process to receive treatment and/or care. This treatment and/or care is provided over a period of time and can occur in hospital and/or in the person's home (for hospital-in-the-home patients). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Affective disorders

A mood disturbance. Includes mania, hypomania, bipolar affective disorder, depression and dysthymia. Reference: **Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).

Age-specific death rate

The number of deaths (occurred or registered) during the calendar year at a specified age per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of the same age at 30 June. Pro rata adjustment is made in respect of deaths for which the age of the deceased is not given. Reference: **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Age-specific fertility rate

The number of live births (occurred or registered) during the calendar year, according to the age of mother, per 1,000 of the female resident population of the same age at 30 June. For calculating these rates, births to mothers under 15 years are included in the 15-19 years age group, and births to mothers aged 50 years and over are included in the 45-49 years age group. Pro rata adjustment is made for births for which the age of mother is not given. Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Anxiety disorders

Feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Includes Agoraphobia, Social phobia, Panic disorder, Generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Reference: **Mental Health and Wellbeing, Profile of Adults, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4326.0).

Apparent retention rate

This is the number of school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their

secondary schooling or Year 10). In this publication, apparent retention rates are generally calculated for full-time school students who continued to Year 12 of secondary schooling. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Apprehended Violence Order (AVO)

Apprehended Violence Orders (AVOs) are orders that a court makes to protect people. AVOs protect people by ordering a number of things that the defendant must not do. Depending on the relationship between the applicant and defendant, AVOs can relate to either domestic violence or non-domestic related (personal) violence. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research; NSW Police.

Apprentices and trainees

Persons undertaking new apprenticeships and traineeships are covered by formal agreements known as either Training Agreements or Contracts of Training. Under these agreements, the employer is obligated to provide training, help and supervision; and the trainee or apprentice is obligated to work as well as undertake the training. Reference: **Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard - Standard for new apprenticeships 2005**.

Assault

An incident, other than a robbery, where the respondent was physically attacked or threatened with force or violence. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)

A classification of businesses by type of activity. Reference: **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993** (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).

Australian Customs value

The value for import duty purposes determined by Customs. The primary basis for its establishment is the price actually paid or payable, provided a number of conditions are met. The most important is that the buyer and seller must be independent. If these conditions are not met World Trade Organization (WTO) rules are used to determine the Customs value. It is the prime valuation method used by ABS for disseminating international merchandise import statistics. Reference: **International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001** (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED)

The Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) is a new Australian standard classification and replaces the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). ASCED is comprised of two component classifications, Level of Education and Field of Education. It provides a basis for comparable administrative and statistical data on educational activities and attainment classified by level and field. Reference: **Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), 2001** (ABS cat. no. 1272.0).

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO)

The Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition is the product of a review program undertaken jointly by a project team from the Australian Bureau

of Statistics (ABS) and the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA) for use in the collection, publication and analysis of occupation statistics. Reference: **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), 1997** (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).

Australia's Register of the National Estate

Australia's national register of places of natural, historical and Indigenous significance. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, **Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003**.

Available beds

Beds immediately available for use by admitted patients as required. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Average annual growth rate

The average annual growth rate, r , is calculated as a percentage using the formula:

$$[(\frac{P_n}{P_0})^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1] \times 100$$

where P_0 is the population at the start of the period, P_n is the population at the end of the period and n is the length of the period between P_0 and P_n in years. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Average length of stay

The average number of patient days for admitted patient episodes. Patients admitted and separated on the same day are allocated a length of stay of one day. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Average loan

The average loan series is calculated using the total value of lending commitments per month and the total number of dwellings financed per month. The average loan series does not necessarily represent the average loan size per dwelling. Reference: **Housing Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

Average takings per room night occupied

The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied for the survey period. Reference: **Tourist Accommodation, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. Reference: **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6302.0).

Bail

This is generally a pre-sentence option where a person is released into the community for a period before they appear in court for trial or final sentencing. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Balancing item

Calculated as the residual of Gross State Product (GSP) less state final demand less international trade in exports of goods and services, plus international trade in imports of goods and services. The balancing item implicitly comprises changes in inventories, total net interstate trade and a statistical discrepancy. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Before and after school care program

A type of formal care available to school aged children before and/or after school hours. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Birth

The delivery of a child, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as heartbeat. Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Birthweight

The first weight of the baby (stillborn or liveborn) obtained after birth (usually measured to the nearest 5 grams and obtained within one hour of birth). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Blended family

A couple family containing two or more children aged 0-17 years, of whom at least one is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one is the step child of either member of the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Body Mass Index (BMI)

A measure calculated from self-reported height and weight data. The formula is weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). To produce a measure of the prevalence of overweight or obesity in adults, BMI values are grouped in a way which allows categories to be reported against NHMRC guidelines. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Bond/recognition

There are several different types of bonds which may be imposed by a court. Generally they all require the offender to be 'of good behaviour' for a certain length of time and may impose other conditions as well. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Break and enter/attempted break and enter

An incident where a person's home, garage or shed had been broken into, or where an attempt was made to break into a person's home, garage or shed. Break and enter offences relating to a car or garden are excluded. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Bridging data

Data produced taking into account the quantification of differences in the scope of (usually) consecutive survey population characteristics, thus enabling serial analysis of selected data items. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Broadband

An 'always on' Internet connection with an access speed equal to or greater than 256 Kilobits per second. Reference: **Household Use of Information Technology** (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

Cancer case

These are individual cancers. A person may have more than one cancer giving rise to multiple cases in the same person. Second cases in one person are only counted if they are of different cell type or originate in a different organ. Reference: NSW Central Cancer Registry, **Cancer in NSW Incidence and Mortality Report 2006**.

Capital expenditure

Expenditure on large-scale fixed assets (for example, new buildings and equipment with a useful life extending over a number of years). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Care and protection order

Care and protection orders can be grouped into four categories: guardianship orders involves the transfer of legal guardianship to an authorised department or to an individual; custody orders refer to a third party being responsible for the day-to-day requirements of the child while the parent retains guardianship; supervisory orders require authorised departments to supervise the level of care provided to the child; interim and temporary orders provide for a limited period of supervision and/or placement of a child. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Child Protection Australia 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. CWS 26).

Carer

A person of any age who provides any informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or long term conditions, or older persons (i.e. aged 60 years and over). The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months. Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Casualty

Any person killed or injured as a result of a crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005**.

Causes of death

Underlying causes of death are classified to the International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision (ICD-10 for 1997 and onwards). Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Census Collection District

The Census Collection District (CD) is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Generally defined as an area that one Collector can comfortably cover delivering and collecting Census forms. CDs are defined for each Census and are current only at Census time.

Chain volume measures

Estimates that exclude the direct effects of changes in prices. Unlike current measure estimates, they take account of changes to price relativities that occur from one year to the next. Annually re-weighted chain volume indexes are referenced to the current price values in a chosen reference year. Reference: **Australian National Accounts: State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Changeover buyer

A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed, and either the reference person or partner had owned or been purchasing a home previously. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Child protection report

A child protection report is initiated when a person makes contact with the Department of Community Services about a concern for a child's or young person's welfare or safety. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, **Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05**.

Civilian population aged 15 years and over

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia. Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Cleared criminal incidents

A cleared criminal incident is one which, in the view of police, has been satisfactorily cleared by the commencement of legal proceedings or otherwise. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2003**.

Closed drug treatment episodes

Refers to a period of contact, with defined dates of commencement and cessation, between a client and a treatment agency. A closed drug treatment episode may be for a specific treatment, such as information and education only, that may be part of a larger treatment plan; or it may be for a specific treatment, such as withdrawal management (detoxification), that is part of a long term overall treatment plan. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05**,

Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS) (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).

Community-based corrections

This refers to the community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison administrative arrangements and fine conversions, which principally involve the provision of one or more of the following activities: supervision, programs or community work.

Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Community Aged Care Packages

A Commonwealth-funded program designed to provide assistance to enable frail or disabled older people with complex care needs to continue living in the community. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

Community health

Non-residential health services offered by public or registered non-profit establishments to patients/clients, in an integrated and coordinated manner in a community setting, or the coordination of health services elsewhere in the community. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Health Expenditure Australia, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

Community mental health service

A service or facility that delivers specialised non-admitted mental health services, in hospitals, community-based settings, or residential care. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2005, **Mental health services in Australia, 2003-04** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 40).

Community Service Order

The offender is ordered to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid community service work. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Composite Estimation

The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007** (ABS cat. no. 6292.0). Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no 6202.0).

Construction of dwellings

Construction of dwellings represents commitments made to individuals to finance, by way of progress payments, the construction of owner occupied dwellings. Reference: **Housing Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

Consumption of fixed capital

The reduction in the value of fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and the depletion of natural resources are not taken into account. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Contributing family workers

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative. Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Control order

Includes fixed term, minimum and additional term with Department of Juvenile Justice supervision, minimum and additional term with other supervision and minimum and additional term with no supervision. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics, 2003**.

Conversions, etc.

A conversion is building activity which converts a non-residential building to a residential building (e.g. conversion of a warehouse to residential apartments). Reference: **Building Activity, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8752.0).

Convicted ex parte

Includes cases where the accused either: (i) pleaded guilty and was convicted in his/her absence; or (ii) failed to appear, was convicted by the court on the evidence presented and a conviction warrant issued by the court for the offender in order to impose a penalty. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Core activity limitation

A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in any of the core activities (communication, mobility or self care). There are four levels:

- profound: the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core-activity task
- severe: the person sometimes needs help with a core-activity task; or has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends; or can communicate more easily using non-spoken forms of communication
- moderate: the person needs no help but has difficulty with a core activity task
- mild: the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core activity tasks, but uses aids and equipment; or cannot easily walk 200 metres or up and down stairs without a handrail or easily bend to pick up an object from the floor or has difficulty using public transport.

Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Corrective services custody

Confinement in a place intended primarily for the purpose of confining prisoners, such as a prison, prison farm, Periodic Detention Centre or Community Custody Centre. Reference:

Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Couple family

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals. A couple family can consist of a couple without children present in the household. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Crash

Any apparently unpremeditated event reported to the police and resulting in death, injury or property damage attributable to the movement of a road vehicle on a road. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006**.

Crude divorce rate

The number of decrees absolute granted during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. Reference: **Divorces, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3307.0.55.001).

Crude marriage rate

The number of marriages registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June. Reference: **Marriages, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001).

Current prices

Estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates. For example, estimates for 2003-04 are valued using 2003-04 prices. This contrasts to chain volume measures where the prices used in valuation refer to the prices of a previous period. Reference: **Australian National Accounts: State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

De facto marriage

The relationship between two people who live together in a consensual union who are not registered as married to each other. A de facto marriage may exist between a couple of the opposite sex or of the same sex. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Death

Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life after birth has taken place. The definition excludes deaths prior to live birth. For the purposes of the Vitals and Causes of Death collections of the ABS, a death refers to any death which occurs in, or enroute to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Reference: **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Decile

Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into 10 equal groups, each comprising 10% of the estimated population. Reference: **Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Dependent child/ren

An individual who is either a child aged under 15 years or a child aged 15-24 years who is a full-time dependent student. To be regarded as a child the individual cannot have a partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Dial-up connections

Connection to the Internet via modem and dial-up software utilising the public switched telecommunication network (PSTN). Reference: **Household Use of Information Technology** (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

Disability status

A disability or restrictive long term health condition exists if a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder, has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and which restricts everyday activities.

It is classified by whether or not a person has a specific limitation or restriction. Specific limitation or restriction is further classified by whether the limitation or restriction is a limitation in core activities or a schooling/employment restriction only.

There are four levels of core activity limitation (profound, severe, moderate and mild) which are based on whether a person needs help, has difficulty, or uses aids or equipment with any of the core activities (self care, mobility or communication). A person's overall level of core activity limitation is determined by their highest level of limitation in these activities.

Discouraged jobseekers

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but were not actively looking for work, as they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons: considered to be too young/too old by employers; lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; difficulties because of language or ethnic background; no jobs in their locality or line of work; no jobs available at all. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Disposable income

Gross income after income tax and the Medicare levy are deducted and family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink is added. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Domestic relationship

A domestic relationship exists when a person:

- Is a current or former spouse; or
- Is a current or former de facto partner (which includes couples in gay and lesbian relationships); or
- Is in or has been in an intimate relationship with the victim; or
- Cares or has cared for the victim; or
- Resides with or has resided with the victim; or

- Is or has been a relative of the victim.

Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **Domestic Violence Interagency Guidelines**.

Drug-induced deaths

Any death where the underlying cause of death was due to:

- an acute episode of poisoning or toxicity to drugs. Included are deaths from accidental overdoses due to misuse of drugs, intentional self-harm, assault and deaths undetermined as to intent; or
- an acute condition caused by drug use where the deceased person was identified as drug dependent.

The term 'drug' refers to substances classified as drugs, medicaments or biological substances under ICD-10 guidelines. These drugs may be used for medicinal or therapeutic purposes, or to produce a psychoactive effect. The term excludes alcohol, tobacco and volatile solvents (e.g. petrol). Reference: **Information paper: Drug-Induced Deaths-A Guide to ABS Causes of Death Data** (ABS cat. no. 4809.055.001).

Duration of imprisonment

Average duration of imprisonment is the mean length of time in months of the non-parole period imposed on the principal offence. Sentences of cumulative imprisonment are excluded, in which case, only the penalty for the principal offence is shown. The calculation of the average duration of imprisonment does not include sentences of life imprisonment. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Duration of unemployment

Under the redesigned Labour Force Survey questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the shorter of:

- the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or
- the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week.

Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Dwelling

Defined as a suite of rooms contained within a building which are self-contained and intended for long-term residential use. To be self-contained the suite of rooms must possess cooking and bathing facilities as building fixtures. See also Dwelling structure. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.055.001).

Dwelling structure

The dwelling structure type is determined by the structure of the building that contains the

dwelling. Households belong to one of four dwelling categories:

- separate house;
- semi-detached, row or terrace house or townhouse flat, unit, or apartment and;
- other dwelling, including caravan or cabin in a caravan park, houseboat in a marina, caravan not in a caravan park, houseboat not in a marina and house or flat attached to a shop.

Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Elective surgery

Elective care in which the procedures required by patients are listed in the surgical operations section of the Medicare Benefits Schedule, with the exclusion of specific procedures frequently done by non-surgical clinicians and some procedures for which the associated waiting time is strongly influenced by factors other than the supply of services. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Emergency department waiting time to service delivery

The time elapsed for each patient from presentation to the emergency department to commencement of service by a treating medical officer or nurse. It is calculated by deducting the date and time the patient presents from the date and time of the service event. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Employed

All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm but were not at work.

Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Employees (excluding OMIEs) without paid leave entitlements

Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were not entitled to, or did not know whether they were entitled to, paid sick and paid holiday leave. Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Employees (excluding OMIEs) with paid leave entitlements

Employees excluding Owner Managers of Incorporated Enterprises (OMIEs), who were entitled to either paid sick leave or paid holiday leave (or both). Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Employment injuries

All injuries resulting from accidents and all occupational diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of a worker's employment. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

Employment restriction

An employment restriction is determined for persons with one or more disabilities if because of their disability they are: permanently unable to work; or are restricted in the type of work they can do; or need at least one day a week off work on average, or are restricted in the number of hours they can work; or require an employer to provide special equipment, or modify the work environment, or make special arrangements; or need to be given ongoing assistance or supervision; or require assistance from a disability job placement program; or would find it difficult to change jobs or get a preferred job. Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Endangered ecological communities

An ecological community is eligible to be listed as an endangered ecological community if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:

- it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival cease to operate; or
- it might already be extinct.

Reference: **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**.

Endangered populations

A population is eligible to be listed as an endangered population if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it is facing a high risk of becoming extinct in nature in NSW and it is of conservation value at the State or regional level. The intention of the criteria is to exclude from listing isolated populations of limited conservation value. Reference: **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**.

Endangered species

A species is eligible to be listed as an endangered species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee:

- it is likely to become extinct in nature in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate; or
- its numbers have been reduced to such a critical level, or its habitats have been so drastically reduced, that it is in immediate danger of extinction; or
- it might already be extinct, but is not presumed extinct.

Reference: **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**.

Equity in the dwelling

A household's equity in the dwelling is the difference between the value of the dwelling and

the total amount outstanding on mortgages taken out on the dwelling for any purpose, or unsecured loans taken out for housing purposes. From 2003-04 excludes amounts of loans for business and investment purposes secured against the dwelling. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Equivalised disposable household income

Equivalised income scales adjust household income according to the size and composition of the household to enable a better comparison of the economic wellbeing of different types of households. In the case of the ABS equivalised income scale, a lone person household has a factor of 1.0, that is, a lone person household's income is divided by 1.0 to get the equivalised household income (i.e. they are the same). For other households the factor is the sum of 1.0 for the first adult, 0.5 for each subsequent adult aged 15 years and over, and 0.3 for each child aged under 15 years. For example, a family with two parents (1.0+0.5) and two children under 15 years (0.3+0.3) has a factor of 2.1. The household income is then divided by 2.1 to derive the equivalised household income. Disposable income is obtained by subtracting income tax and the Medicare levy from gross income. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Established dwelling

A dwelling that has been completed, for 12 months or more, prior to the lodgement of a loan application, or has been previously occupied. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

The official measure of the population of Australia is based on the concept of residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality or citizenship, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for less than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for less than 12 months. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Exercise level

Based on frequency, intensity (i.e. walking, moderate exercise and vigorous exercise) and duration of exercise (for recreation, sport or fitness) in the two weeks prior to interview. From these components, an exercise score was derived using factors to represent the intensity of the exercise. Scores were grouped for output as Sedentary (includes no exercise), Low, Moderate, or High. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH)

The Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) program delivers care at home that is equivalent to high level residential care. This program began as a pilot in 2000, but is now established as an ongoing program. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Residential Aged Care in Australia 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

Extended labour force underutilisation rate

Extended labour force underutilisation rate includes the unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups of marginally attached to the labour force: (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to

start work within four weeks, and (ii) discouraged jobseekers, as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii). Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Family

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Family stream (Migration Program)

Those categories of the Migration Program where the core eligibility criteria are based on a close family relationship with an Australian citizen or permanent resident sponsor. The immediate accompanying families of principal applicants in the family stream (e.g. children of spouses) are also counted as part of the family stream. This definition of family stream is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) who administer the Migration Program. Reference: **Migration, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Family day care

A type of formal care provided by experienced caregivers in their own homes, available for a full day or part day. Schemes are administered and supported by central coordination units. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Fatality

A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006**.

Fatigue

The identification of fatigue as a contributing factor in road crashes cannot always be determined directly from police reports. Fatigue is considered to have been involved as a contributing factor to a road crash if that crash involved at least one fatigued motor vehicle controller. A motor vehicle controller is assessed as having been fatigued if the following conditions are satisfied together or separately:

- the vehicle's controller was described by police as being asleep, drowsy or fatigued;
- the vehicle performed a manoeuvre which suggested loss of concentration of the controller due to fatigue.

Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006**.

Federally-sentenced prisoner

Persons charged and sentenced under a Commonwealth statute or transferred from another country to serve their sentence in Australia. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Fetal death

A fetal death is the delivery of a child, who did not, at any time after delivery, breathe or show any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see perinatal death). Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Final consumption expenditure (general government)

Net expenditure on goods and services by public authorities, other than those classified as public corporations, which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Final consumption expenditure (households)

Net expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes expenditures by unincorporated businesses and expenditures on assets by non-profit institutions (included in gross fixed capital formation). Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Finance commitment

A firm offer of finance which either has been, or is normally expected to be, accepted. Commitments accepted and cancelled in the same month are included. Commitments to non-residents are excluded. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Finance lease

Refers to the leasing or hiring of tangible assets under an agreement, other than a hire purchase agreement, which substantially transfers from the lessor to the lessee all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without transferring the legal ownership. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Financial assets

An asset whose value arises not from its physical existence (as would a building, piece of land, or capital equipment) but from a contractual relationship. Financial assets are mostly financial claims (with the exception of shares). Financial claims entitle the owner to receive a payment, or a series of payments, from an institutional unit to which the owner has provided funds. Examples include accounts held with financial institutions, ownership of an incorporated business, debentures and bonds, trusts, superannuation funds, and loans to other persons. Reference: **Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Fine option

A community-based sentence type where the offender is serving a sentence for default of a fine. In most jurisdictions this order type requires an offender to complete community service as a reparatory act. Fine option is a sub-category of Reparation (see Reparation). Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

First home buyer

A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed, and neither the reference person nor their co-resident partner had owned or been purchasing a

home previously. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Fixed loans

A commitment for a fixed amount for a fixed period for a specific purpose. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Formal child care

Regulated care away from the child's home. The main types of formal care are before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care and occasional care. Preschool has been excluded from the definition of formal care. This was due to the widely accepted view that the main focus of preschools is education and preparing children for school, rather than providing a child care service. Many child care services also include developmental and educational programs and preschools provide a child care service at the same time as they provide education, so there is some overlap. Data on preschool attendance continued to be collected as part of the survey but, where possible, preschool is presented separately from formal child care. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Formal learning

Refers to learning which is structured, taught learning in institutions and organisations and leads to a recognised qualification issued by a relevant body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. A learning activity is formal if it leads to a learning achievement that is possible to position within the **Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF)** and includes workplace training if such training results in a qualification. Reference: **Adult Learning, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).

Formal reserves

Nature conservation reserves and reserves meeting the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) categories as defined by the IUCN Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas (1994). Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, **Australia's State of the Forests Report, 2003**.

Free on board (f.o.b.)

The value of goods measured on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis includes all production and other costs incurred up until the goods are placed on board the international carrier for export. Free on board values exclude international insurance and transport costs. They include the value of the outside packaging in which the product is wrapped, but do not include the value of the international freight containers used for transporting the goods. Reference: **International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001** (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

Fugitive emissions

These emissions are not fully controlled, but in most cases are not accidental. Examples of fugitive emissions are leaks from gas pipelines and valves, venting and flaring of gases, methane emissions from coal seams and vapour given off by petroleum stores. Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, **The National Greenhouse Strategy**, 1998.

Full-time custody

A type of custody where a prisoner is required to be held in custody on a full-time basis. This includes prisons and work outreach camps. Full-time prison custody excludes periodic detention. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Full-time equivalent (FTE)

A measure of the total level of staff resources used. The FTE of a full-time staff member is equal to 1.0. The calculation of FTE for part-time staff is based on the proportion of time worked compared with that worked by full-time staff performing similar duties. Casual relief staff are excluded. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Gestational age

The duration of pregnancy in completed weeks calculated from the date of the first day of a woman's last menstrual period and her baby's date of birth, or via ultrasound, or derived from clinical assessment during pregnancy or from examination of the baby after birth. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient is a single statistic which summarises the distribution of income across the population. It ranges between zero when all incomes are equal and one when one unit receives all the income. The smaller the Gini coefficient the more even the distribution of income. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Government income support

The data have been compiled using Centrelink data on income support customers. People receiving more than one Department of Family and Community Services payment are only counted once by using the main payment type. The main payments types include: Age pension; Disability Support Pension; Newstart Allowance; Parenting Payment Single; Youth Allowance; and other pensions and allowances. Excluded are Bereavement Allowance, Childcare Benefit, Farm Family Restart, and Family Tax Benefits Parts A and B. The data includes both customers receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended or zero paid due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures. Reference: Department of Family and Community Services.

Government pensions and allowances/Government cash benefits

Regular, recurring receipts from government to persons under social security and related government programs. Included are pensions and allowances received by aged, disabled, unemployed and sick persons, families and children, veterans or their survivors, and study allowances for students. All overseas pensions and benefits are included here, although some may not be paid by overseas governments. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Greater Metropolitan Area (GMA)

Comprises Sydney SD, Newcastle SSD and Illawarra SD. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, 2005, **Household Travel Survey Summary Report**.

Greenhouse gas

Gases that contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). In addition, the photochemically important gases - NMVOCs, oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and carbon monoxide (CO) - are also considered. NMVOC, NOx and CO are not direct greenhouse gases. However, they contribute indirectly to the greenhouse effect by influencing the rate at which ozone and other greenhouse gases are produced and destroyed in the atmosphere. Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Heritage, **National Greenhouse Gas Inventory**, 2002.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus GDP, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross income

Regular cash receipts before income tax or the Medicare levy are deducted. Excludes family tax benefit paid through the tax system or as a lump sum by Centrelink. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Gross incurred cost of workplace injuries

Refers to the sum of compensation payment plus an estimate of future liability if the claim is still open at the end of the current financial year. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin 2004-05**.

Gross State Product (GSP)

GSP is defined equivalently to gross domestic product (GDP) but refers to production within a state or territory rather than to the nation as a whole. The GSP measure used in this publication is GSP(A), which is a simple average of GSP using the production approach, GSP(P), and the income and expenditure approach, GSP(I/E). Reference: **Australian National Accounts: State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross value of commodities produced

The value placed on commodities at the point of sale (i.e. market place). Reference: **Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced** (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).

Group household

A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households. Reference: **2006 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Health risk factors

Specific lifestyle and related factors impacting on health, including:

- Tobacco smoking;
- Alcohol consumption;
- Exercise;
- Body mass; and
- Dietary behaviours - fruit, vegetable and milk consumption.

High-level residential care

Care provided to residents in residential care facilities (RCS) who have been classified as having a need for and are receiving a very high level of care (i.e. patients classified in RCS categories 1-4). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Health Expenditure Australia, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

Higher court

There are two jurisdictions in the NSW Higher Courts, the Supreme Court and the District Court. The Supreme Court deals only with the most serious matters. The District Court deals with all other matters on indictment and appeals against conviction or sentence arising from Local Court cases. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Higher education student

A person who has been admitted to a higher education institution and who is enrolled (either full-time, part-time or externally) in a higher education award course, an enabling course or a non-award course to be undertaken in the semester used as the reference period. Reference: Department of Education Science and Training, **Students 2003: Selected Higher Education Statistics**.

Home and Community Care (HACC) Client

A client that receives HACC services because they are frail or disabled. Reference: Department of Ageing and Health, Home and Community Care Program National Minimum Data Set (HACC MDS), **HACC MDS Annual Bulletin 2004-05**.

Home detention

An alternative means of serving sentences of full-time imprisonment of up to 18 months. The conditions of the Order constrain the offender's liberty to an extent that approximates confinement in minimum security custody with access to day release programs. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Homelessness

Includes 'primary', 'secondary' and 'tertiary' homelessness. Primary homelessness: people without conventional accommodation (living on the streets, in deserted buildings, improvised dwellings, under bridges, in parks etc.). Secondary homelessness: people moving between various forms of temporary shelter including friends, emergency accommodation, youth refuges, hostels and boarding houses. Tertiary homelessness: people living in single rooms in private boarding houses-without their own bathroom, kitchen, or security of tenure. Reference: **Counting the Homeless** (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

Hospital

A health care facility established under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation as a hospital or a free-standing day procedure unit and authorised to provide treatment and/or care to patients. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Household

A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

House price index

The Established House Price index refers to detached residential dwellings on their own block of land regardless of age. Price changes therefore relate to changes in the total price of dwelling and land. The Project Home Price index refers to dwellings available for construction on a client's block of land. Price therefore relate only to the price of the dwelling (excluding land). Reference: **House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities** (ABS cat. no. 6416.0).

Housing costs

Housing costs for the purpose of this publication comprise:

- rent payments,
- rates payments (general and water),
- mortgage or unsecured loan payments, if the initial purpose was primarily to buy, add to or alter the dwelling.

Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Housing costs as a proportion of income

The total weekly housing costs of a group (e.g. one parent households) are divided by the total weekly income of that group, expressed as a percentage. Households with nil or negative total income are not included in this calculation. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Humanitarian Program

The Humanitarian Program provides protection to refugees and resettlement to those for whom it may be the appropriate durable solution. The Humanitarian Program is administered by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Reference: **Migration, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Illicit drugs

Illegal drugs, drugs and volatile substances used illicitly or inappropriately, and pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004**.

Imprisonment

An order requiring a person to be detained within a facility built especially for the purpose of incarceration. Includes: Life and indeterminate imprisonment, Imprisonment with determined term and Periodic detention. Reference: **Criminal Courts, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4513.0).

Incorporated enterprise

An enterprise which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners. Also known as a limited liability company. Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Index of disadvantage

This is one of four Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFAs) compiled by ABS following each Census of Population and Housing. The indexes are compiled from various characteristics of persons resident in particular areas; the index of disadvantage summarises attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment and jobs in relatively unskilled occupations. As shown in this publication 1st quintile refers to the most disadvantaged group, while 5th quintile refers to the least disadvantaged group. For further information about SEIFAs see Chapter 6 of the 2007-08 National Health Survey: Users' Guide (cat. no. 4363.0.55.001).

Indigenous

A person is defined to be of Indigenous origin if he or she identifies themselves as of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Reference: **2006 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Industrial dispute

A state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise of strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work. Reference: **Industrial Disputes, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6321.0.55.001).

Industry value added (IVA)

Represents the value added by an industry to the intermediate inputs used by the industry. IVA is the measure of the contribution by businesses, in the selected industry, to gross domestic product. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Infant death

An infant death is the death of a live-born child who dies before completing his or her first birthday. Reference: **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Infant mortality rate

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in a calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year. Reference: **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Informal child care

Non-regulated care, arranged by a child's parent/guardian, either in the child's home or

elsewhere. It comprises care by (step) brothers or sisters, care by grandparents, care by other relatives (including a parent living elsewhere) and care by other (unrelated) people such as friends, neighbours, nannies or babysitters. It may be paid or unpaid. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Informal learning

Refers to unstructured, non-institutionalised learning activities that are related to work, family, community or leisure. Activities may occur on a self-directed basis, but are excluded from scope if there is no specific intention to learn. Reference: **Adult Learning, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).

Informal reserve

An area reserved on non-nature conservation reserve tenure through both legislated and non-legislated means. The status of informal reserves is not secure, relying on the state or territory management agency responsible for the interpretation and application of the guidelines applicable to the area within an informal reserve. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, **Australia's State of the Forests Report**, 2003.

Injured

A person who is injured as a result of a crash, and who does not die as a result of those injuries within 30 days of the crash. Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2005**.

In-stream water use

The use of freshwater in situ, such as water use for hydro-electricity generation and aquaculture purposes is classified as in-stream use, and is included in the accounts as self-extracted water use. In-stream volumes are considered to be a type of non-consumptive use, for although these volumes are also considered to be a form of regulated discharge, an economic benefit is gained from the use of the water prior to discharge. Reference: **Water Account, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Intact family

A couple family containing at least one child aged 0-17 years who is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and no child aged 0-17 years who is the step child of either member of the couple. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural child of either parent. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

International Classification of Diseases (ICD)

The World Health Organization (WHO) **International Classification of Diseases (ICD)** is used to code illness and death to produce Australia's morbidity and mortality statistics. As a statistical classification, it is designed to encompass the entire range of morbid conditions within a manageable number of categories. Further details of the ICD-10 codes are available from the World Health Organization 1994, **International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, (ICD-10)**. Reference: **Illicit Drug Use, Sources of Australian Data** (ABS cat. no. 4808.0).

Internet access

Availability of lines, points, ports, and modem to subscribers to access the Internet.
Reference: **Household Use of Information Technology** (ABS cat. no. 8146.0).

Ischaemic heart disease deaths

Deaths where coronary heart diseases, including heart attack (acute myocardial infarction, coronary occlusion) and angina (angina pectoris), are identified as the underlying cause (ICD-10 codes I20-I25 for 1997 onwards). Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Job vacancy

A job vacancy is a job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action had been taken. Reference: **Job Vacancies, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6354.0).

Killed

A person who dies within 30 days of a crash as a result of injuries received in that crash.
Reference: Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, **Road Traffic Crashes in NSW, 2006**.

Kyoto accounting

'Kyoto accounting' is relevant to Australia's target of limiting annual emissions over 2008 to 2012 to 108% of 1990 emissions. Under Kyoto accounting provisions, the Forestry sector comprises new plantations established on agricultural land since 1990, a narrower definition than the Forestry sector under United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) accounting provisions (see the National Inventory Report 2005 for further details). Reference: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, **State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2005, 2007**.

Labour force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined. Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Labour Force Participation rate

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Land showing signs of salinity

Land with dead trees, salt scalds or salt tolerant plants (e.g. sea barley grass, red weed, beadbush and samphire), land where crops and pastures are unable to be grown and land that is waterlogged for significant parts of the year. Reference: **Salinity on Australian Farms** (ABS cat. no. 4615.0).

Landlord type

Renters belong to one of the following categories:

- state or territory housing authority: where the household pays rent to a state or territory housing authority or trust;
- private landlords: where the household pays rent to a real estate agent or to another person not in the same household; or
- other: where the household pays rent to the owner/manager of a caravan park, an employer (including a government authority), a housing cooperative, a community or church group, or any other body not included elsewhere.

Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his or her lifetime. Reference: **Deaths, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3302.0).

Linked trip

A linked trip is a journey from one activity to another, ignoring changes of modes. A linked trip comprises one or more unlinked trip legs. For example, a person who lives in Parramatta may travel to work in Sydney Central Business District by train with a walk trip to and from the train. This would be counted as one linked trip from home to work. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, **2005 Household Travel Survey Summary Report**.

Live birth

The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (World Health Organisation definition). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Livestock slaughterings and other disposals

Values are published as one figure but include two distinct components: value of livestock slaughtered and value of net exports. Reference: **Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced** (ABS cat. no. 7503.0).

Local court

A Lower Court level (also referred to as Magistrates' Court, Local Court or Court of Petty Sessions) which deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all the state and territory court levels. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics 2003**.

Local Government Area (LGA)

LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated Local Government Council, an Aboriginal or Island Council in Queensland, or a Community Government Council (CGC) in the Northern Territory. An LGA consists of one or more SLAs. LGAs aggregate directly to form the incorporated areas of states/territories. The creation and delimitation of LGAs is the responsibility of the state and territory Governments. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time. Reference: **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (ABS cat. no. 1216.0).

Lone person

A person who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. He or she may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Long day care centre

A type of formal care that is centre-based and is available to children between birth and school age for the full day or part day. Centres are usually open for most of the year. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently), and Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of 12 months or more. Reference: **Migration, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Long term health condition

A medical condition (illness, injury or disability) which has lasted at least six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more. Some reported conditions were assumed to be long term, including asthma, arthritis, cancer, osteoporosis, diabetes, rheumatic heart disease, heart attack and stroke. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Long term unemployed

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more, where duration of unemployment is based on the last job. See **Duration of unemployment** for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Long term unemployment rate

The number of long term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Low birthweight

Birthweight of less than 2,500 grams. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Main treatment type-alcohol and other drug treatment

Refers to the principal activity, as judged by the treatment provider, that is necessary for the completion of the treatment plan for the principal drug of concern. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS)** (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).

Manufacturing industries

Consists of the manufacturing division of the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)**. Reference: **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993** (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).

Marginal attachment to the labour force

Comprises two groups of persons marginally attached to the labour force: persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week but available to start work within four weeks; and discouraged jobseekers. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Marginally housed

People in housing situations close to the minimum standard. Reference: **Counting the Homeless** (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

Mean income

The total income received by a group of units divided by the number of units in the group. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Median age

For any distribution the median value is that which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, half falling below the value, and half exceeding it. Thus, the median age is the age at which half the population is older and half is younger. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Median income

That level of income which divides the units in a group into two equal parts, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Median ratio of housing costs to income

The ratio of weekly housing costs to gross weekly income is calculated for each household. The median is the level of that ratio that divides a group of households into two equal parts, one half having the ratio above the median and the other half having the ratio below the median. Households with nil or negative total income are not included in this calculation. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Mental disorder

According to the **ICD-10 Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders**, a disorder implies 'the existence of a clinically recognisable set of symptoms or behaviour associated in

most cases with distress and with interference with personal functions' (World Health Organisation, 1992, p. 5). Most diagnoses require criteria relating to severity and duration to be met. Reference: **National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing of Adults: Users' Guide** (ABS cat. no. 4327.0).

Migration adjustment

The ABS applies a number of adjustments to overseas arrivals and departures data in order to produce estimates of net overseas arrivals and departures (NOM). These mainly comprise adjustments designed to reflect differences between stated travel intentions and actual travel behaviour, but (in the case of revised NOM estimates) also include adjustments to transform numbers of overseas movements into numbers of travellers. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Mode of travel

Unlinked trips have only one mode and one purpose. Linked trips can comprise more than one mode so a priority mode is allocated to each trip based on a determined priority of modes. Reference: Transport and Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning, **2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report**.

Motor vehicle theft

An incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the household. It includes privately owned motor vehicles as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by any members of the household. A motor vehicle includes cars, motorbikes and trucks; while caravans, trailers and floats were excluded. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Mt

'Mt' is millions of metric tonnes of emissions. Technically a tonne of emissions is 1 tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-e), which includes the greenhouse gases - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and the synthetic greenhouse gases (the hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulphur hexafluoride and the perfluorocarbons (PFCs)). Reference: Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, **State and Territory Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2005, 2007**.

National Environment Protection Measure for Ambient Air Quality

Statutory agreement that outlines national objectives for protecting or managing particular aspects of ambient air quality. Includes national ambient air quality standards that designate the maximum allowable concentration for various air pollutants. Reference: NSW Department of Environment and Conservation.

Natural increase

Excess of births over deaths. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Natural parent

A parent who is related to his or her child/ren by either birth or adoption. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Neonatal death

A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of any child who, after delivery, breathed or showed any other evidence of life such as a heartbeat. A birthweight criterion applies (see **Perinatal death**). Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Neoplasm

A neoplasm is a new growth of abnormal tissue (a tumour). Tumours can be either benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous). Cancer refers to several diseases and can affect most types of cells in various parts of the body. Reference: **National Health Survey: Summary of Results, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Net capital expenditure

The value of total capital expenditure less proceeds received from the disposal of fixed tangible assets. Reference: **Electricity, Gas, Water and Sewerage Operations, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8226.0).

Net interstate migration

The difference between the number of persons who have changed their place of usual residence by moving into a given state or territory and the number who have changed their place of usual residence by moving out of that state or territory during a specified time period. This difference can be either positive or negative. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Net overseas migration

Net overseas migration is the net gain or loss of population through immigration to Australia and emigration from Australia. It is:

- based on an international travellers' duration of stay being in or out of Australia for 12 months or more;
- the difference between the number of incoming travellers who stay in Australia for 12 months or more and are added to the population (NOM arrivals) and the number of outgoing travellers who leave Australia for 12 months or more and are subtracted from the population (NOM departures).

Since September 2006, the new method for estimating net overseas migration is based on a travellers' actual duration of stay or absence using the 12/16 rule. Under the 12/16 month rule, overseas travellers must have been resident in Australia or absent from Australia for a total period of 12 months or more, during the 16 month follow-up period to be included in the net overseas migration component of the estimated resident population. Reference: **Migration Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

New dwelling

Is a dwelling that has been completed within 12 months of the lodgement of a loan application, and the borrower will be the first occupant. Reference: **Housing Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

Non-admitted patient occasion of service

Occurs when a patient attends a functional unit of the hospital for the purpose of receiving some form of service, but is not admitted. A visit for administrative purposes is not an occasion of service. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are all assets other than financial assets. Examples include residential and non-residential property, household contents and vehicles. Reference: **Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Non-formal learning

Non-formal learning refers to structured, taught learning, but differs from formal learning in that it does not lead to a qualification within the AQF. It includes non-accredited workplace training, that is, training that does not lead to a recognised qualification. Reference: **Adult Learning, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4229.0).

Non-government school

Any school not administered by a Department of Education, but including special schools administered by government authorities other than the state and territory education departments. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Non-medical drug use

The definition used in the survey questionnaire and for this publication is: either alone or with other drugs in order to induce or enhance a drug experience; or for performance (e.g. athletic) enhancement; or for cosmetic (e.g. body shaping) purposes. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **National Drug Strategy Household Survey, 2004**.

Non-private dwelling

Dwellings that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings. Reference: **2006 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Non-school qualification

Non-school qualifications are awarded for educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. They include qualifications at the Post Graduate Degree level, Master Degree level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate level, Bachelor Degree level, Advanced Diploma and Diploma level, and Certificates I, II, III and IV levels. Reference: **Education and Work, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).

Notifiable disease

Certification in an approved form of a disease listed in the Schedule 3 of Notifiable Diseases of the **NSW Public Health Act 1991**. Reference: NSW Department of Health, **The Health of the People of New South Wales - Report of the Chief Health Officer 2006**.

Not in the labour force

Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Occasional care

A type of formal care provided mainly for children who have not started school. These services cater mainly for the needs of families who require short term care for their children. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Occupation

A collection of jobs which are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. The **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition**, which is used for the classification of occupations, applies skill level and skill specialisation as major criteria. Reference: **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition** (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).

Occupational diseases

Includes diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of employment and to which employment was a contributing factor. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

Offence proven (Children's Court)

Proven offences include those appearances resulting in referral to drug programs, return to former custody, revoked or amended community service orders and referrals to other jurisdictions. Appearances resulting in Apprehended Violence Orders are not included. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

One parent family

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually residing in the household. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Operating profit before tax (OPBT)

Profit before extraordinary items are brought to account and prior to the deduction of income tax and appropriations to owners (e.g. dividends paid), i.e. total income, minus total expenses, plus change in inventories. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Original series

Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Other days of reduced activity

Days other than days away from work or from school/study on which a person had cut down on their usual activities for at least half the day, as a result of personal injury or illness. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Other dwelling

Includes caravans, houseboats, or houses or flats attached to a shop or other commercial premise. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Other formal care

A type of formal care other than before and/or after school care, long day care, family day care, occasional care and preschool. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Other health professional (OHP)

Comprises: Aboriginal health worker (n.e.c.), Accredited counsellor, Acupuncturist, Alcohol and drug worker (n.e.c.), Audiologist/Audiometrist, Chemist (for advice), Chiropodist/podiatrist, Chiropractor, Dietitian/Nutritionist, Herbalist, Hypnotherapist, Naturopath, Nurse, Occupational therapist, Optician/optometrist, Osteopath, Physiotherapist/hydrotherapist, Psychologist, Social worker/welfare officer, Speech therapist/pathologist. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Other income

Income other than wages and salaries, own business or partnership income and government pensions and allowances. This includes income received as a result of ownership of financial assets (interest, dividends), and of non-financial assets (rent, royalties) and other regular receipts from sources such as superannuation, child support, workers' compensation and scholarships. Income from rent is net of operating expenses and depreciation and may be negative when these are greater than gross receipts. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Other work-related injuries

Other work-related injuries are caused by incidents arising out of the injured person's employment while they are away from the workplace. They include injuries sustained while commuting to or from work or during a recess while the worker is away from work.

Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

Out-of-Home Care (OOHC)

In certain circumstances children and young people may not be able to live at home with their families. OOHC services provide placement and support to children and young people and their families where children and young people have been assessed as being at risk of harm, or where their parents are unable, for a period of time, to provide care. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, **Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05**.

Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD)

Refers to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian airports (or sea ports). Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted). Reference: **Overseas Arrivals and Departures** (ABS cat.

no. 3401.0).

Overweight or obese adults

Overweight is defined by a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25 and less than 30, while obesity is defined by a BMI greater than or equal to 30. BMI is body weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in metres. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises

Persons who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises

Persons who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Owner (of dwelling)

A household in which at least one member owns the dwelling in which the household members usually reside. Owners are divided into two classifications - owners without a mortgage and owners with a mortgage. If there is any outstanding mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the household is an owner with a mortgage. If there is no mortgage or loan secured against the dwelling the household is an owner without a mortgage.

Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Own unincorporated business income

The profit/loss that accrues to persons as owners of, or partners in, unincorporated enterprises. Profit/loss consists of the value of gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses (including depreciation). Losses occur when operating expenses are greater than gross receipts and are treated as negative income. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Parole

A parole order is made following a period of imprisonment and requires an offender to be subject to supervision in the community. Additional conditions may also be applied such as programs, counselling or drug testing. Parole is a sub-category of Supervision. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Patient days

The total number of days for patients who were admitted for an episode of care and who separated during a specified reference period. A patient who is admitted and separated on the same day is allocated one patient day. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Patient presentation

The presentation of a patient at an emergency department occurs following the arrival of the patient at the emergency department. It is the earliest occasion of being registered clerically, or triaged. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Perceived crime or public nuisance problems

Anything perceived by a person to be a problem arising from crime or people creating a public nuisance. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Perinatal death

A perinatal death is a fetal death or neonatal death. Perinatal death statistics include all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 400 grams or (when birthweight is unavailable) the corresponding gestational age (20 weeks), whether alive or dead. Period of gestation is measured from the first day of the last normal menstrual period to the date of birth and is expressed in completed weeks. Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Periodic detention

The offender is held in custody in prison periodically (e.g. at weekends) for a specified period. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Permanent arrival and departures

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to migrate permanently; and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian Citizens). Permanent departures comprise Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently. Reference: **Overseas Arrivals and Departures** (ABS cat. no. 3401.0).

Persons charged

A person charged refers to a group of one or more charges, against a single individual, which are finalised by the court on a single day. Such a group of finalised charges against a single individual is also referred to as a finalised court appearance. A company charged with an offence is treated as a person. If a person is a defendant in more than one court appearance during the counting period, such a person will be counted more than once in the report. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Person of interest (POI)

The person who is reported and/or identified as a suspected offender by police in connection with a criminal incident. Some POIs are formally proceeded against to court and some are proceeded against other than to court whilst others are not proceeded against. The POIs included in the table have all been proceeded against. POIs are not a count of unique offenders. Where an individual is involved in multiple criminal incidents throughout the year they will appear as a POI multiple times. Correspondingly, no person of interest information will be recorded for criminal incidents in which there is no known suspect. This is very common among incidents of property crime which have a low clear up rate.

Figures in Crime and Justice Table 15 should not be directly compared to the corresponding table in the publication **New South Wales Regional Statistics, 2007** (cat. no. 1368.1) since the Local Government Area of residence of the protected person was used in the earlier report. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

Population growth

For Australia, population growth is the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration. For states and territories, population growth also includes net interstate migration. After the Census, intercensal population growth also includes an allowance for intercensal discrepancy. Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

Population projections

The ABS produces several series of population projections based on different combinations of assumptions about mortality, fertility and migration. The assumptions underlying series B most closely reflect prevailing trends and comprise: declining rates of mortality; the total fertility rate for Australia falling to 1.6 by 2001, and then remaining constant; low levels of overseas migration (Australian annual net gain of 100,000 from 2005-06); and medium levels of interstate migration. Reference: **Population Projections, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3222.0).

Preschool

Educational and developmental programs for children in the year (or in some jurisdictions, two years) before they begin full-time primary education. Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Presumed extinct (species)

A species is eligible to be listed as a species that is presumed extinct at a particular time if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it has not been recorded in its known or expected habitat in NSW, despite targeted surveys, over a time frame appropriate, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, to its life cycle and form. Reference: **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**.

Preterm birth

Birth before 37 completed weeks of gestation. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Primary car

A person who provides the most informal assistance, in terms or supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities. Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Primary education

Primary education typically commences at around age five and lasts for seven to eight years. It does not include sessional education such as preschool education. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Principal drug of concern

Refers to the main substance that the client states led them to seek treatment from the alcohol and other drug treatment agency. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services in Australia, 2004-05, Findings from the National Minimum Dataset (AODS-NMDS)** (AIHW cat. no. AUS 21).

Principal source of income

That source from which the most positive income is received. If total income is nil or negative the principal source is undefined. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Priority purpose

Return to home trips are coded according to the main previous purpose. For example, if a person is returning home from work and stopped off at the shops quickly on the way, the incidental trip is ignored and the main purpose remains work. Reference: Transport and **Population Data Centre, NSW Department of Planning**, 2004 Household Travel Survey Summary Report.

Private dwelling

Normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, or a house attached to an office or rooms above a shop. Reference: 2006 Census Dictionary (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Private health insurance

Provides cover against all or part of hospital theatre and accommodation costs in either a public or private hospital, medical costs in hospital, and costs associated with a range of services, not covered under Medicare including private dental services, optical, chiropractic, home nursing, ambulance, natural therapies and other ancillary services. Ancillary insurance covers services such as dental, optical, therapies and other general non-accommodation services. Reference: Private Health Insurance Administration Council.

Private hospital

A privately owned and operated institution, catering for patients who are treated by a doctor of their own choice. Patients are charged fees for accommodation and other services provided by the hospital and relevant medical and paramedical practitioners. Acute care and psychiatric hospitals are included, as are private free-standing day hospital facilities. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Private new capital expenditure

Refers to the acquisition of new tangible assets either on own account or under a finance lease and includes major improvements, alterations and additions. In general, this is expenditure charged to fixed tangible assets accounts excluding expenditure on second hand assets unless these are imported for the first time. Reference: **Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5625.0).

Proficiency in spoken English

For people who speak a language other than English at home, a self-assessed indicator of a

person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of his or her ability. Reference: **2006 Census Dictionary** (ABS cat. no. 2901.0).

Psychological distress

Derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale-10 items (K10). This is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks prior to interview. The K10 is scored from 10 to 50, with higher scores indicating a higher level of distress; low scores indicate a low level of distress. In this publication, scores are grouped as follows: Low 10-15; Moderate 16-21; High 22-29 and Very high 30-50. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Public hospital

A hospital controlled by a state or territory health authority. Public hospitals offer free diagnostic services, treatment, care and accommodation to all eligible patients. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Qualification

Formal certification, issued by a relevant approved body, in recognition that a person has achieved learning outcomes or competencies relevant to identified individual, professional, industry or community needs. Statements of attainment awarded for partial completion of a course of study at a particular level are excluded. Reference: **Education and Work, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6227.0).

Quintiles

Groupings that result from ranking all households or people in the population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into five equal groups, each comprising 20% of the estimated population. Reference: **Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6554.0).

Real gross state income

A measure of the real purchasing power of income generated by production within a state or territory. It is calculated by adjusting the chain volume measure of GSP for changes in the terms of trade. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Recent home buyer

A household which bought their dwelling in the three years prior to being interviewed. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Recorded criminal incidents

A criminal incident is defined as an activity detected by or reported to police which:

- involved the same offender(s);
- involved the same victim(s);
- occurred at the one location;
- occurred during one uninterrupted period of time;

- falls into one offence category;
- falls into one incident type (e.g. 'actual', 'attempted', 'conspiracy').

One incident may involve two offenders assaulting the same victim. This would be recorded as one assault incident. Alternatively, suppose a man reports to police that his neighbour demanded money from him, then assaulted him when he did not comply. For such an event, two criminal incidents are recorded because two distinct offence types are involved, even though the same parties were involved at the same time and in the same place. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Recorded Crime Statistics**.

Recorded victims

For murder and manslaughter only, the counting units used are victims. Under the definition of a criminal incident one murder or manslaughter incident could involve two or more persons being killed. Because of the seriousness of these offences and their relatively small numbers, it was considered to be more appropriate to count the number of victims, rather than the number of criminal incidents. Hence, where one murder incident involves a person killing six people, six murder victims are counted. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Recorded Crime Statistics**.

Recurrent expenditure

Expenditure incurred by organisations on a recurring basis, for the provision of health services. This excludes capital expenditure and depreciation (capital consumption). Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Health Expenditure Australia, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HWE 35).

Re-exports

Re-exports are defined as goods, materials or articles originally imported into Australia which are exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing some minor operations (e.g. blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting) which leave them essentially unchanged. Included in international merchandise export statistics. Reference: **International Merchandise Trade, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2001** (ABS cat. no. 5489.0).

Refinancing

For personal and commercial finance, represents a commitment to refinance an existing loan. For secured housing finance, only those loans where the refinancing lender is not the original lender and the security is unchanged are included. The refinancing of a loan to fund a change of residence is treated as a new lending commitment. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Relative survival

This is the ratio of observed survival to that which would be expected in the absence of cancer. Reference: **Cancer in NSW: Incidence and Mortality 2003**, Cancer Council NSW.

Reparation

Reparation refers to all offenders with an order that requires them to undertake unpaid, justice agency-approved community service work. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Reported rate

The total number of victims of an offence who reported the most recent incident to police, expressed as a percentage of the total victims of that offence. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Residential aged care places

The number of beds which are provided for long term nursing care to chronically ill, frail or disabled persons, and beds provided for people who are unable to live wholly independently but do not require nursing care, per 1,000 of the population aged 70 years and over. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), 2006, **Residential Aged Care in Australia, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. AGE 45).

Restricted movement

This refers to persons who are subject to a system of restricted movement, including supervision and/or electronic monitoring. This category includes home detention that may restrict residence to a nominated place. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Retail turnover

Turnover includes retail sales; wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods (except for rent, leasing and hiring of land and buildings); commissions from agency activity; and net takings from gaming machines etc. From July 2000, turnover includes the Goods and Service Tax. Reference: **Retail Trade, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8501.0).

Reuse water

Reuse water refers to wastewater that may have been treated to some extent and used again without first being discharged to the environment. It excludes water reused on-site, for example on-farm water reuse, or water constantly being recycled within a manufacturing plant. Reference: **Water Account, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Revolving credit

A commitment for a credit or borrowing limit is given for a specific period after which the commitment is reviewed. Examples include credit cards, lines of credit and approved overdrafts. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Risky/high risk alcohol status

Males aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 50ml and up to and including 75ml of absolute alcohol (risky) or more than 75ml (high risk) per day, and females aged 18 years and over who reported drinking more than 25ml and up to and including 50ml of absolute alcohol (risky) and more than 50ml (high risk) on average per day. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Robbery

An incident where individual(s) stole something from a person by threatening or attacking them. It includes incidents of attempted robbery where individual(s) attempted to steal something from the person but nothing was actually stolen. Reference: **Crime and Safety,**

Australia (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Room occupancy rate

The room occupancy rate represents room occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period. Reference: **Tourist Accommodation, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 8635.0).

Sales and service income

Includes sales of goods, income from services, and rent leasing and hiring. These are valued net of discounts given and exclusive of GST. Extraordinary items are also excluded. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Schooling restriction

A schooling restriction is determined for persons aged 5-20 years who have one or more disabilities if, because of their disability, they:

- are unable to attend school;
- attend a special school;
- attend special classes at an ordinary school;
- need at least one day a week off school on average; or
- have difficulty at school.

Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Secondary education

Secondary education typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12 years, and lasts for five or six years. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Self-extracted water

Water extracted directly from the environment for use (including rivers, lakes, groundwater and other water bodies). Some of this water is then distributed via a water provider to others. Reference: **Water Account, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Sentenced probation

A supervision order made following an original sentence handed down in court following conviction. A probation order generally requires 'good behaviour' and compliance with the directions of supervisors. The order may also require compliance with conditions such as program attendance and residential requirements. Reference: **Corrective Services, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Separations

The term used to refer an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Separation also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care either by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of

care. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Service industries

The combination of the following divisions of the **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)**: Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Transport and storage; Communication services; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Education; Health and community services; Cultural and recreational services; and Personal and other services. Reference: **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993** (ABS cat. no. 1292.0).

Settler arrival

For further details see **Permanent arrivals and departures**.

Sexual assault

An incident which was of a sexual nature involving physical contact: includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and assault with intent to sexually assault. Sexual harassment (that did not lead to an assault) was excluded. Only females aged 18 years and over were asked sexual assault questions. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Short-term arrivals

Short-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors/migrants who stay in Australia for less than 12 months, and Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months. Reference: **Migration, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3412.0).

Skill level

Skill level is measured by: formal education and training, and previous experience usually required for entry into an occupation. ASCO Second Edition assigns each of the nine major groups in the classification to one of five ranked skill levels. Skill Level 1 - Managers and administrators and Professionals Skill Level 2 - Associate professionals Skill Level 3 - Tradespersons and related workers and Advanced clerical and service workers Skill Level 4 - Intermediate production and transport workers and Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers Skill Level 5 - Elementary clerical, sales and service workers and Labourers and related workers. Reference: **Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), Second Edition** (ABS cat. no. 1220.0).

Skill stream

Those categories of the Migration Program where the core eligibility criteria are based on the applicant's employability or capacity to invest and/or do business in Australia. The immediate accompanying families of principal applicants in the skill stream are also counted as part of the skill stream. This definition of skill stream is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) who administer the Migration Program. Reference: **Migration, Australia** (cat. no. 3412.0).

Smoker status

The extent to which an adult was smoking at the time of interview, and refers to regular

smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Categorised as:

- Current daily smoker: an adult who reported at the time of interview that they regularly smoked one or more cigarettes, cigars or pipes per day;
- Current smoker other: an adult who reported at the time of interview that they smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipes at least once a week, but not daily;
- Ex-smoker: an adult who reported they did not currently smoke, but had regularly smoked daily, or had smoked at least 100 cigarettes, or smoked pipes, cigars, etc at least 20 times in their lifetime; or
- Never smoked: an adult who reported they had never regularly smoked daily, or had smoked less than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and had smoked pipes, cigars, etc less than 20 times.

Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Special school

A special school provides special instruction for physically and/or mentally disabled or impaired students, or those with social problems. Students must exhibit one or more of the following characteristics before enrolment is allowed: mental or physical disability or impairment, slow learning ability, social or emotional problems, in custody, on remand or in hospital. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Specific limitation or restriction

A limitation in core activities, or a restriction in schooling and/or employment. Reference: **Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4430.0).

Standardised death rate (SDR)

Standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The ABS standard populations relate to the years ending in 1 (e.g. 1991). The current standard population is all persons in the Australian population at June 2001. SDRs are expressed per 1,000 or 100,000 persons. There are two methods of calculating SDRs:

- The **direct method** - this is used when the populations under study are large and the age-specific death rates are reliable. It is the overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study; and
- The **indirect method** - this is used when the populations under study are small and the age-specific death rates are unreliable or not known. It is an adjustment to the crude death rate of the standard population to account for the variation between the actual number of deaths in the population under study and the number of deaths which would have occurred if the population under study had experienced the age-specific death rates of the standard population.

Reference: **Australian Demographic Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 3101.0).

State final demand

The aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government. It is conceptually equivalent to the Australia level aggregate domestic final demand. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Statistical Division (SD)

Statistical Divisions (SD) consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions (SSD). These are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Reference: **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (ABS cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Local Area (SLA)

Statistical Local Areas (SLA) are, in most cases, identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole Local Government Areas (LGA). In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap statistical subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C). Reference: **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (ABS cat. no. 1216.0).

Statistical Subdivision (SSD)

Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) are of intermediate size, between Statistical Local Areas (SLA) and Statistical Divisions (SD). In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Reference: **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (ABS cat. no. 1216.0).

Step family

A couple family containing one or more children aged 0-17 years, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one of whom is the step child of either member of the couple. A step family may also include other children who are not the natural children of either parent. Reference: **Family Characteristics, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4442.0).

Straight line distance

Calculated by measuring the length of a straight line between the geographical centre of the Census Collection District (CD) in which the person's current dwelling is located, and a central point within the suburb to which they travel for employment. The location of this central point is obtained by calculating an average coordinate (latitude and longitude) for all the existing street addresses within the suburb. This central point is positioned more closely to where the majority of these existing street addresses are located. Reference: **Residential and Workplace Mobility, and Implications for Travel: NSW and Vic., October 2008** (ABS cat. no. 3240.0).

Student

An individual who was enrolled in a subject or completed a qualification during the reporting

period. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, **Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003**.

Substantiation reports

Reports which determine risk of harm or actual harm. Reference: NSW Department of Community Services, 2006, **Annual Statistical Report, 2004-05**.

Supervision

This includes community-based orders other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation (e.g. parole, bail and sentenced probation). Reference: **Corrective Services Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4512.0).

Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)

A joint Commonwealth and State program to assist homeless people and those at risk of homelessness. Reference: **Counting the Homeless** (ABS cat. no. 2050.0).

Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) client

A person aged 18 years or over, or a person of any age not accompanied by a parent or guardian, who receives support or assistance from a SAAP agency which entails generally one hour or more of a workers' time, either with that client directly or on behalf of that client, on a given day; or is accommodated by a SAAP agency; or enters into an ongoing support relationship with a SAAP agency. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), **Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection Annual Report 2002-03, New South Wales supplementary tables**.

Suspended sentence

A court may impose a sentence of imprisonment of up to two years duration and then suspend the sentence on the condition that the offender enters into a good behaviour bond. Reference: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, **NSW Criminal Courts Statistics**.

Teaching staff

Teaching staff are staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students. For the purposes of this collection, teaching staff includes principals, deputy principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administration. Teacher aides and assistants, and specialist support staff are excluded. Reference: **Schools, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4221.0).

Tenure type

The nature of a household's legal right to occupy the dwelling in which the household members usually reside. Tenure is determined according to whether the household owns the dwelling outright, owns the dwelling but has a mortgage or loan secured against it, is paying rent to live in the dwelling, or has some other arrangement to occupy the dwelling. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Total expenses

For the purposes of calculating economic and accounting variables, operating expenses incurred by businesses are divided into several categories. Excluded are extraordinary

expenses, capitalised expenses, income tax and other direct taxes, GST and excise payable to governments, capital repayments or losses on asset sales, dividends, donations or foreign exchange losses. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Total factor income

That part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour and capital). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production and imports. Reference: **Australian National Accounts, State Accounts** (ABS cat. no. 5220.0).

Total fertility rate

The sum of age-specific fertility rates. It represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life. Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Total hourly rates of pay index

Measures quarterly change in combined ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. Reference: **Labour Price Index, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).

Total income

Comprises sales and service income, interest income and other selected income. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Trade union members

Employees with membership in an organisation consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members, in conjunction with their main job. Reference: **Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6310.0).

Triage category

The triage classification is used in the emergency departments of hospitals to indicate the urgency of the patient's need for medical and nursing care. The triage category is allocated by an experienced registered nurse or medical practitioner. Patients will be triaged into one of five categories on the National Triage Scale that incorporate the time by which the patient should receive care:

- Resuscitation: immediate (within seconds);
- Emergency: within 10 minutes;
- Urgent: within 30 minutes;
- Semi-urgent: within 60 minutes;
- Non-urgent: within 120 minutes.

Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Underemployed workers

Employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; and persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Underlying cause of death

The disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury rather than to the nature of the injury. Reference: **Causes of Death, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3303.0).

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. Reference: **Labour Force, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6202.0).

Unincorporated enterprise

A business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Reference: **Forms of Employment, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6359.0).

Unlinked trip

An unlinked trip is each component of a linked trip, including each mode used. For example, for a person living in Parramatta and working in the Sydney Central Business District, who travels by train with a walk trip at either end of the train trip, this would be recorded as three unlinked trips. Reference: Transport Data Centre, NSW Ministry of Transport, 2005

Household Travel Survey Summary Report.

Usual daily serves of fruit

A serve of fruit was defined as approximately 150 grams of fresh fruit or 50 grams of dried

fruit. Reference: **National Health Survey: Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Usual daily serves of vegetables

A serve of vegetables was defined as approximately 75 grams of vegetables. Reference: **National Health Survey: Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Usual residence

Usual residence within Australia refers to that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in a given reference year. Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Value of dwelling

The estimated value of the dwelling and its land, as estimated and reported by the respondent. The data are only collected for owners. Reference: **Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4130.0.55.001).

Very low birthweight

Birthweight of less than 1,500 grams. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australia's mothers and babies** (AIHW cat. no. PER 34), AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

Victim (Estimated crime)

A household or person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Victimisation rate

The number of victims of an offence in a given population expressed as a percentage of that population. Reference: **Crime and Safety, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4509.0).

Vocational Education and Training (VET) in Schools

A program which allows students to combine vocational studies with their general education curriculum. Students participating in VET in Schools continue to work towards their senior secondary School Certificate, while the VET component of their studies gives them credit towards a nationally recognised VET qualification. VET in Schools programs may involve structured work placements. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, **Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003**.

Vocational programs

Type of training programs (as distinct from non-vocational programs) designed to equip students with vocational skills and knowledge that prepare them for the workplace. This includes general education programs designed for students who may want to undertake vocational programs in the future. Reference: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, **Australian vocational education and training statistics: Students and courses 2003**.

Voluntary work

The provision of unpaid help in the form of time, service or skills. Reference: **General Social Survey** (ABS cat. no. 4159.0).

Vulnerable species

A species is eligible to be listed as a vulnerable species if, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, the species is likely to become endangered in NSW unless the circumstances and factors threatening its survival or evolutionary development cease to operate.

Reference: **Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**.

Wages and salaries (Economic Activity)

The gross wages and salaries of all employees of the business. The item includes severance, termination and redundancy payments, salaries and fees, retainers and commissions. Provision expenses for employee entitlements are also included. Payments related to salary sacrifice and payments to self-employed persons are excluded. The drawings of working proprietors and partners are also excluded. Reference: **Australian Industry** (ABS cat. no. 8155.0).

Wages and salaries (Household Economic Resources)

The gross cash income received as a return to labour from an employer or from a person's own incorporated business. Reference: **Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6523.0).

Wage price index

Measures changes in the price of wages. The 'Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses' index includes wages and salary but excludes overtime, bonuses, superannuation, annual and public holiday leave, payroll tax and workers' compensation. The effect of changes in the amount of overtime paid is not shown in this index. Reference: **Labour Price Index, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 6345.0).

Waist circumference

Waist circumference is associated with an increased risk of metabolic complications associated with obesity. The World Health Organisation (WHO) and the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) approved the following guidelines for Caucasian men and women:

Men

- Increased risk (more than or equal to 94cm)
- Not at risk (less than 94cm)

Women

- Increased risk (more than or equal to 80cm)
- Not at risk (less than 80cm)

Waiting time at admission

The time elapsed for a patient on the elective surgery waiting list from the date they were added to the waiting list for the procedure to the date they were admitted to hospital for the procedure. Reference: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2006, **Australian Hospital Statistics, 2004-05** (AIHW cat. no. HSE 41).

Water trading

Transactions involving water access entitlements and water allocations assigned to water access entitlements. Reference: **Water Account, 2004-05** (ABS cat. no. 4610.0).

Wholesale finance

Comprises finance for the purchase of goods by retailers and wholesalers. Reference: **Lending Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5671.0).

Wholesale lenders

A wholesale lender provides funds to borrowers through a retail intermediary which may then also be responsible for the ongoing relationship with the borrower. Reference: **Housing Finance, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 5609.0).

Work arrangements

Arrangements, such as flexible working hours, permanent part-time work, shift work, job sharing or working at home, normally used by employed parents to assist them to care for their child(ren). Reference: **Child Care, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 4402.0).

Working days lost

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute. Reference: **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (ABS cat. no. 6105.0).

Workplace injuries

Workplace injury refers to an accident at the workplace, either during work or a work break, and when the worker's activity is under the control of an employer. Also included in this category are injuries that occurred while the employee was working at a location other than their normal workplace or base of operations (including in a motor vehicle). Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

Work related condition

Long term medical conditions reported in the survey due to an accident, incident or exposure, and which the respondent identified as work related. Reference: **National Health Survey, Summary of Results** (ABS cat. no. 4364.0).

Work related fatalities

Fatalities included in this section are those for which a workers compensation claim has been lodged with an insurer and the person dies as a result of the compensable condition during that financial year. Reference: WorkCover Authority of NSW, **Workers Compensation Statistical Bulletin, 2004-05**.

World Heritage Areas

Places that have natural and/or cultural values of outstanding universal significance, as established by the World Heritage Convention. Reference: Bureau of Rural Sciences, **Australia's State of the Forests Report**, 2003.

Year of occurrence

Data presented on year of occurrence basis relate to the date the event occurred.
Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Year of registration

Data presented on year of registration basis relate to the date the event was registered.
Reference: **Births, Australia** (ABS cat. no. 3301.0).

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

'000	thousand
\$b	billion (thousand million) dollars
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADVO	Apprehended Domestic Violence Order
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
AODTS-NMDS	Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Services National Minimum Data Set
APVO	Apprehended Personal Violence Order
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
BOTPLS	Bridging for Overseas-Trained Professionals Loan Scheme
cat. no.	Catalogue number
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO _{2-e}	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRB	collector record book
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DVA	Australian Government Department of Veterans Affairs
ERP	estimated resident population
FTE	full-time equivalent
Gg	gigagram
GL	gigalitre
GMR	Greater Metropolitan Region
GP	General Medical Practitioner
GSP	gross state product

GWh	gigawatt hour
GWP	global warming potential
ha	hectare
hrs	hours
HACC	Home and Community Care, Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOIST	Health Outcomes Information Statistical Toolkit
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases 10th Revision
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
kg	kilogram
kL	kilolitre
km	kilometre
km ²	square kilometre
LGA	local government area
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
min	minute
mL	millilitre
mm	millimetre
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
ML	megalitre
MSR	major statistical region
Mt	million tonnes
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NESB	non-English speaking background
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NOM	net overseas migration
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
ppm	parts per million
PELS	Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme
PJ	petajoule
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PSI	principal source of income
Qld	Queensland
REINSW	Real Estate Institute of New South Wales
RPI	regional pollution index
RSE	relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SD	statistical division
SES	State Emergency Service
SSD	statistical subdivision
Tas.	Tasmania
TAFE	Technical and Further Education

TJ	terajoule
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
VET	vocational education and training
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
yrs	years
°C	degrees Celsius
µg/dL	micrograms per decilitre

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